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VOL. XVII NO. 140---- BOMBAY FRIDAY JUNE 14 1929 ONE ANNA

LABOUR M. P. FOR MEERUT DEFENCE?

JURISDICTION OF COURT CHALLENGED

Mr. Nariman on "Dishonest Move of Govt."

TRIAL BY JURY REFUSED

—:o:—

Prosecution Counsel Continues Interpretation of Bolshevism

CASE ADJOURNED TO JUNE 24

MEERUT, June 13.

Loud shouts of "Down with Imperialism", "Up with Revolution", "Long Live Revolution" were repeated by the accused in the "conspiracy" case when they alighted from lorries in which they were conveyed to the Court-room.

Short consultation followed between the defence counsel and their clients before Mr. Milner White, Special Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case.

Following protracted arguments between counsel for the prosecution and counsel for the defence, Mr. Milner White, Special Magistrate, rejected the petition filed by the accused requesting him to hold the plaint improper and dismiss it for want of jurisdiction, and claiming the right of trial by jury in a Presidency town.—A. P.

Before Mr. Nariman raised preliminary objections some of the accused stood up and raised the objection, that they had not been supplied with copies of Mr. Langford James' address.

The Magistrate said that he had got the sanction of the Government for the supply of twenty copies free to the accused and their counsel. In case they wanted more they would get them in the ordinary way on payment of special terms of the cost fixed by the court.

Mr. D. P. Sinha, defence counsel, craved indulgence of the Court for the supply of 31 copies.

The court promised to refer the matter to the Government whose sanction was necessary.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

The defence counsel then raised objection on the point of jurisdiction of the Meerut Court to try the case. He said majority of the accused numbering about 22 out of the total of 31 belonged to presidency towns of Bombay and Calcutta and as such were entitled to trial by jury in high courts in these presidency towns. The jurisdiction of these high courts had been fixed by a statute of the Imperial Parliament and no act of the Government of India or the Indian Legislature could take away that jurisdiction. He wanted to make it clear that he meant no personal affront to the court but he did wish to say openly on behalf of the accused that this was a deliberate and dishonest move on the part of the Government of India in order to deprive the accused of their fundamental right of trial by jury. Apart from other considerations in view of the importance of the case it ought to have been taken before the highest tribunal in this country. According to the plaint filed by the prosecution the seed of the conspiracy which was the subject matter of this case was laid by Dange, Shaukat Osmani and Muzzafar Ahamed, accused in Presidency towns and other places as long ago as 1921. Government had mentioned Meerut in the plaint only because they wanted to fix Meerut as the place of trial in order to shirk facing the highest tribunal and giving trial by jury to the accused and thus deprive them of their fundamental right.

TRIAL AT MEERUT "ULTRA VIRES".

Mr. Nariman quoted authority of the Government of India Act and Law Reports to prove that all trial before High Courts shall be held by juries. So far as 21 accused were concerned, the decision of Government to hold the enquiry at Meerut was to circumvent certain provisions of the law. Counsel pointed out that as a result of continued agitation by Indians, discriminatory administration of justice had been removed by the amendment of the Procedure Code. Indians were now given right of trial by jury consisting of a majority of their own countrymen. He declared that the launching of the prosecution at Meerut was 'ultra vires' under Section 22 of the Indian Councils Act. It transgressed the accused's elementary constitutional right which was that even the King could not interfere with the liberty of his citizens. The duty of the State was to play fair and square game. Counsel asked if the Government's game was fair and square. There could be no case for not bringing the case before the highest tribunal in the land. Even the worst criminals were given the right of trial by jury. Why then in political trials was that right sought to be taken away. It was most unfair on the part of Government to be complainants and setting up its other limbs to decide the case without any jury. Concluding Mr. Nariman requested the Court to stay the proceedings till the accused were given an opportunity to enforce their right.

MR. CHAGLA'S ARGUMENTS.

Mr. Chagla on behalf of his clients supplemented Mr. Nariman's arguments. He emphasised that one of his clients, Mr. Spratt, was a European British subject and he had the inalienable right of trial by jury. He declared that the new Criminal Procedure Code inasmuch as it took away the right of trial by jury from Europeans was 'ultra vires', and interfered with the allegience of European British subjects to the Crown. Under the new Code of Criminal Procedure they would get trial by assessors which was quite different from trial by jury.

Mr. D. P. Sinha on behalf of Bradley and some other accused reinforced Mr. Chagla's plea and contented that the offence, if any, was

(Continued on page 5.)

committed when the accused gave their allegience to the Communist Party which according to the plaint was committed outside the limits of the Meerut District, and hence this Court had no jurisdiction.

Mr Chakravarty supported Mr. Nariman's remarks on behalf of his clients.

Court: But what do you gentlemen want me to do?

Defence Counsel: We wish you to dismiss the plaint for want of jurisdiction.

"A GESTURE."

Mr. Langford James replying said: I am afraid I cannot disabuse my mind in this matter that this is only a gesture. I don't think a court of law is a proper place to make a gesture.

Mr. Nariman: I want an explanation as to what is meant by gesture. This application is not meant for propaganda purposes as Mr. James' address was.

Mr. James continuing said: Mr. Nariman seems to be labouring under some grievance. Before I deal with his main point of law I must confess I have not quite understood what the grievance is. He said if the accused were tried in Calcutta or Bombay they could have trial by jury. I don't know what kind of jury he thought these accused would select.

Mr. Nariman: A jury consisting of Indians.

Mr. James: I think there is a precedent for one of these European accused choosing an Indian jury in the past. I take it therefore that they wish to be tried by a jury of Indians.

Mr. Chagla: I made no such statement on behalf of my clients, nor did my friend, Mr. Sinha, who represents the other European British subject, Mr. Bradley.—A. P.

TRIAL BY JURY NOT INALIENABLE RIGHT.

Mr. James continuing said: Another grievance apart from the point of law raised by the defence counsel is that this is essentially a case which ought to be tried by a jury. Everybody is entitled to hold his own views in the matter. My view is that in a case of this nature the accused would not get a better trial from a jury than they would from assessors. Mr. James added: I am not sure what law Mr. Nariman relied upon for his argument regarding the right of trial by jury for those who reside in presidency towns. Mr. Nariman invoked the aid of the Indian High Courts Act in support of his argument. It seems to be that it is an unfortunate statute to rely upon inasmuch as the whole of it was repealed in 1919 by a Government of India Act. It is not good argument to rely upon a repealed law. I dispute the proposition that it is the inalienable right of anybody to claim trial by jury as a matter of right. When I listened to Mr. Chagla arguing this point on behalf of his client, I was taken back to the days of 1922 when I used the same argument on behalf of my clients before the Calcutta High Court without avail. The prosecution allege that certain offence was committed at Meerut. They will either prove that fact or not prove it. I am surprised now it can be argued that if a person commits an offence he should be taken back to a presidency town for the purpose of trial by reason of his being a resident of such town.—A. P.

—:o:—

MR. NARIMAN'S OBJECTIONS

On the conclusion of Mr. Langford James arguments Mr. Nariman filed a petition on behalf of 21 accused which ran as follows: "We the accused, inhabitants of presidency towns of Calcutta or Bombay, submit that we have the inherent right under the constitution of trial by jury. We state Government is depriving us of our right in directing trial by this district which is "ultra vires". We, therefore, apply that our trial should not proceed in this court as it has not jurisdiction to try us."

The court adjourned for ten minutes in order to enable the Magis-

(Continued on Page 7.)

LABOUR M. P. FOR MEERUT DEFENCE

—:o:—

LONDON, June 13.

Mr. Holford Knight, Labourite victor of Nottingham South in the general election, has been approached to accept the special retainer to defend the accused in the Meerut alleged conspiracy case.—Reuter.

"DO THE BIG THING"

—:o:—

"New Leader's" Appeal to Capt. Benn

ABANDON MEERUT TRIAL AND RELEASE POLITICAL PRISONERS

LONDON, June 13.

"New Leader" (Independent Labour organ) appeals to Capt. Wedgwood Benn to do "the big thing". It says that if he were to send a message to the Indian people frankly expressing the desire to co-operate with them as equals in the establishment of self-government and offering to negotiate with Indian leaders and were to prove the new spirit of administration by courageously releasing political prisoners and abandoning Meerut trial, response would be immediate and overwhelming.—Reuter.

TIN-PLATE WORKERS' STRIKE

150 "BLACKLEGS" ARRESTED

JAMSHEDPUR, June 12.

To-day is the 67th day of tinplate workers strike. Mr. Lane, Assistant Superintendent of Police, arrested a whole batch of about 150 "blacklegs" who were going in procession along the Main Road in alleged contravention of Section 144 and had them later released.—Free Press

'NO FAITH IN BRITISH JUSTICE"

—:o:—

MEERUT, June 13.

The accused in the Meerut Case have given the Associated Press to understand that some of them have decided to go undefended not because they are dissatisfied with the arrangements made by the Defence Committee but because they have no faith in British justice.—A.P.

EXPLOSION OF TRAP-MINE

DETECTIVE BLOWN TO PIECES

LONDON, June 13.

Detective O'Sullivan has been blown to pieces in the explosion of a trapmine at Kildyshart in the County of Clare and two others have been injured. An anonymous letter informed the police that they would find an ammunition dump and a box containing treasonable documents at a certain spot in field. O'Sullivan opened the box and received practically a full charge of a number of set bombs.—Reuter.

FRENCH REVERSE CASUALTIES

LONDON, June 13.

Paris.—A message from Rabat says that casulties in the French reverse cabled yesterday are: Killed or missing 7 French Officers, 5 non-commissioned officers, 24 French soldiers and 41 native soldiers and wounded, 2 French officers, two non-commissioned officers and 8 natives.

SIR H. SLESSER SWORN IN AS LORD JUSTICE

LONDON, June 12.

Sir Henry Slesser has been sworn in as Lord Justice involving a dyelection at Southeast Leeds.—Reuter.

A POONA SENSATION

—:o:—

Students Banned from College

COLLEGE AUTHORITIES UKASE

POONA, June 13.

Considerable sensation has been caused among the students and their guardians owing to the refusal by certain College authorities to admit students who took part in public activities and College gatherings. Further developments are expected.

HOSTILITY TOWARDS INAMDIN IN PESHAWAR

ASKS GOVERNMENT FOR PROPER PROTECTION

PESHAWAR, June 12.

Public opinion in Peshawar which after Amanullah's flight had begun to tolerate the presence in Peshawar of Bacha-e-Saqqa's Trade Agent has again, on receipt of the news of Gulam Nabi Khan's success and Nadir Khan's fresh activities become hostile towards Inamdin. Scenting danger he has shifted to the more congenial and more safe rooms of Dean's Hotel in Cantonment, but here also it appears the younger element among Peshawaries do not allow him to remain at peace. They visit and abuse him threateningly. Imamdin ascribes this to the preaching of the rival trade agent Sardar Abdulhakim Khan who is still loyal to Amanullah. He has to-day complained to the Government to this effect and asked for proper protection.—Free Press.

SIR S. WILSON LEAVES FOR "HOME"

LONDON, June 12.

Mombasa.—Sir Samual Wilson has left for home.—Reuter.

A COMPOUNDER COMMITS SUICIDE

Narayenanna (25), a compounder in the employ of the Popular Pharmacy was removed in a precarious condition by Sub Inspector Dongre of the Gamdevi Police Station on Wednesday night to the J. J. Hospital where he died soon after admission. It appeartd from the evidence at the inquest held by the Coroner on Thursday morning that the deceased was suffering from veneral disease and was disgusted of life. To bring an end of the misery he took four or five grains of strychinine. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

MR. MUKHERJEE AND PRESIDENT OF UNION BOUND OVER

JAMSHEDPUR, June 12.

Mr. Manigopal Mukherjee, a member of the executive committee of the Labour Association, Jamshedpur, was served on the 10th with a notice under section 107. He has been bound down to-day on personal security for 3 months. Four leaders including the President of the Union have been similarly bound down so far. The case against the secretary under section 506 is posted for hearing for to-morrow. Baba Gurdit Singh's case stands adjourned to 21st instant.—Free Press.

The Hon. Dame Emily Kinnaird lunched at Government House Ganeshkhind on Wednesday the 12th June.

Ootacamund.—It is officially announced that Justice Horage Owen Compton Beasley has been appointed Chief Justice of the Madras High Court.

VICTORY FOR ANTI-ASIATICS?

Gen. Smuts' Party Going Strong in South African Elections

CAPE TOWN, June 12.

The General Election to fill 148 seats in the South African Legislative Assembly is proceeding to-day. The result is doubtful partly owing to the creation of 13 new constituencies and also due to the effects of the split in the Labour Party one section of which under Colonel Creswell remains allied to General Herizog's Nationalist (Government) Party while the other under Mr. Madeley has seceded from that party.

The South African Party led by General Smuts is the official Opposition.

The state of the parties in the last Assembly was as follows:—

Nationalists	63
The South African Party	54
Labour	17
Independent	1

All the nine unopposed candidates who have been returned are followers of General Smuts.

The main political issue is the handling of the native problem in connection with which General Hertzog has made radical proposals.

STATE OF PARTIES AT MIDNIGHT.

LATER.

The state of parties at midnight was as follows:—

The South African Party	27
Nationalist Party	2
Labour (Creswellites)	3
Labour (National Council)	2

Mr. Boydell, Minister of Labour, has been defeated.

LONDON, June 13.

State of parties at eleven this morning is as follows:—

South African Party	39
Nationalist Party	7
Labour (Creswellites)	4
Labour (National Council)	3

Creswell, Minister of Defence, and leader of Creswellite section of Labour Party has been returned from Denver, Transvaal.

Madeley, Leader of National Council Party, has also been elected.

Rural results to-day will very probably be in faour of Nationalists.—Reuter.

GEN SMUTS ELECTED

—:o:—

LONDON, June 13.

Capetown.—General Smuts has been re-elected from Standarton, Transvaal with majority of one-seventhree over his Nationalist opponent.

State of parties at time of wiring is:

South African Party 47.
Nationalist Party 39.
Labour (Oreswellie) 5.
Labour (National Council) 3.
Country constituencies are favouring Nationalists; who are apparently sweeping Orange Free State.—Reuter.

THE INDIAN OFFICE "COMBINE"

—:o:—

"WILL IT CARRY WEIGHT?" ASKS THE 'TIMES'

LONDON, June 13.

The "Times" says that the association of Mr. Drummond Shiels and Captain Wedgwood Benn at India Office will make it one of the best-staffed Departments in the whole Government. It would have been hard off-hand to choose a better combination from the materials available to deal with the imminent problem of the Indian Constitutional Reform. The only doubtful point is whether the combined authority of the new recruit to the Party and new recruit to office will carry the requisite weight with their colleagues.—Reuter.

ASSEMBLY BOMB JUDGMENT

—:o:—

'STATESMAN" QUESTIONS SANITY OF THE ACCUSED

CALCUTTA, June 13.

Referring to the Assembly Bomb outrage sentence, the "Statesman" says:—

It would be a mistake to regard the accused as sane. The mental hospital might be a more appropriate place of detention for them than a convict settlement overseas.—Free Press.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY

—:o:—

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

POONA, June 12.

Celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the Servants of India Society commenced here this morning. The President Mr. G. K. Devadhar delivered the inaugural address which mainly dealt with the Society's affairs After welcoming those present he referred to the absence of Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru and Mr. Kodandarao in Kenya, of Mr. Joshi who was representing Indian workers at the International Labour Conference at Geneva and of Dube and Bajpai in Europe for study. The absence of Tiwary and Sahu was due to illness. But for the absence of some of the members in foreign lands and of the protracted illness of others like Joshi and himself, the Society said Mr. Devadhar would have been able to give a much better account of itself. He then referred to the excellent work done by the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri in South Africa and the manner in which Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru and Mr. Kodandarao had won the peoples confidence in East Africa.

WORK DONE BY SOME MEMBERS.

Among the members whose co-operation was sought by the Government, he mentioned Mr. Sastri and Mr. Joshi who had been appointed members of the Royal Commission on Labour and of Mr. Thakkar who was the member of the committee appointed by Bombay Government to suggest means for improving the condition of the depressed classes and the aboriginal tribes. In this connection he mentioned that he had received an invitation to work on the Central Banking Committee and on the Advisory Board of the Imperial Agricultural Research Council. Speaking about his other activities Mr. Devadhar mentioned the prominent part he had played in bringing the Seva Sadan into existence at Madras, and the Health Exhibition organised in Poona last year on behalf of the Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association. He pointed out that members of the Madras Branch were busy in the field of rural reconstruction and Mr. Sahu, in Orissa, had also undertaken useful work in in that line. He was afraid, however, that Mr. Shans illness might necessitate other arrangements being made for the continuance of his work. Mr. Devadhar announced that in the coming year the Society intended to concentrate more on rural work and concluded with a fervent appeal for financial assistance which the Society needed very badly. Mr. Paruiekar, Bombay labour worker was formally admitted to the membership of the Society.

The Council of the Society has resolved upon admision of six new members to probation who would be attached in equal numbers to the Bombay, Madras and Upper India branches. A discussion followed in which Mr. Kamat, Rao Bahadur Kale, M.L.C. of Satara, Prof. Joag and others took part. They congratulated the society on its record of useful work.—A. P.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 12.

July	18.56	plus .10
October	18.76	plus .10
December	18.91	plus .10
January	18.93	plus .09
March	19.09	plus .10
Middling Spot	18.95	plus .15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 12.

July	18.70	plus .06
October	18.65	plus .05
Middling Spot	18.95	plus .05

NEW YORK.

New York, June 12.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

July	18.41
October	18.59
January	18.77

New York, 11-45 a.m.:—

July	18.50
October	18.66
January	18.84

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, July 12.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality), Spot 16-3/4.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, June 12.

Demand Bills 484.31

Street buying."

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 12.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	2,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	4,000

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 12.

Chartered Bank of India, A. and C.	£ 19-3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£133/-
National Bank	£ 50/-
Eastern Bank	£ 6-3/4
Funding Loan, 4 per cent.	£ 87-3/4
Conversion Loan	£ 77-1/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent.	£101-1/2
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent.	£ 52
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£ 56-3/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£ 66-5/8
Consols	£ 54-5/8
War Loan 5 per cent	£101-3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	£ 92-1/2

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 12.

Silver.—China small buyer. Buyers satisfied market is quiet.

Spot	24-3/8
Forward	24-7/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 12.

Bar Gold. Fine, per oz. £4.4.11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 12.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	4-1/8 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days Market Loans.	4-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	5.11/32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	5-15/32 p.c.
FineTrade Bills, 3 months	5-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	6-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHAN

London, June 12.

T. T. Berlin on London	20.35
T. T. Amsterdam on London	Closed
T. T. Brussels on London	34.92
T. T. Midrid on London	33.97
T. T. Milan on London	92.66
T. T. Berne on London	25.20
T. T. Paris on London	124.06
T. T. London on Prague	163.84

LONDON METALS.

London, June 12.

Copper, Braziers, £97.

Yellow Metal, £75.

Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £23-7/8.

Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £13-1/2.

Tin, English Ingots, £261-1/2.

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LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 12.

	Opening	Closing.
June		9.92
July	9.86	9.92
August		9.92
September		9.91
October	9.84	9.87
November		9.86
December		9.86
January	9.81	9.87
February		9.87
March	9.86	9.91
April		9.92
May	9.87	9.93
June		9.92
Middling Spot		10.14

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, June 12.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	50

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 12.

Scinde, Fully Good	6.20
Scinde, Fine	6.45
Scinde, Superfine	6.70
Bengal, Good	5.95
Bengal, Fully Good	6.20
Bengal, Fine	6.45
Oomra, Good	7.00
Oomra, Fully Good	7.30
Oomra Fine	7.60
Broach, Fully Bood	8.00
Broach, Fine	8.85
Broach, Superfine	9.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 12.

July	16.15
October	16.40
November	16.35
January	16.65
March	16.77
May	16.87
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	16.80

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 12.

July close at 7s. 10-1|4d.—3|8d.

October close at 8s. 0-7|8d.—5|8d.

December close at 8s. 2-7|8d.—5|8d.

WHEAT CHICAGO.

July per bushel dollars 1.05-3|4—2.

September per bushel dollars 1.10-1|4—1-1|2.

December per bushel dollars

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 12.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb. Spot Sellers 10-11|6d.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 12.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Ton:—

Shipment Sellers JuneJuly £8-5-0.

Castorseed, Bombay, Ton:—

Shipment Paid June-July £16-15-3.

Rapeseed Torin, Ton:—

Shipment Sellers June-July £18-11-3.

LINSEED.

London, June 12.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—

Shipment Nominal June-July £17-5-0.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—

Shipment Nominal June-July £17-5-0.

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., Ton:—

Shipment Hull June-July £15-8-9.

Linseed, Bombay, Ton:—

Shipment Nominal June-July £18-6-3.

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 12.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.:—

Delivery Buyers July-Aug. 27|9.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.:—

Delivery Buyers Sept.-Dec. 27|11-1|4.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT

The weekly weather report issued by the Agricultural Department on the 12th instant as under:—

East Mississippi: Coolness of the River has retarded growth.

Southern Georgia: Local bloom is reported.

South Carolina: The weather has been rather favourable for Boll-weevil activity.

Arkansas: The weather has been mostly favourable.

Louisiana: Sunny favourable weather.

Texas: Sunshine has permitted the resumption of cultivation.

Central and Eastern Oklahoma: The weather has been too wet, but in the West better conditions prevailed.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, June 13.

F. P. Bales:—

Receipts to date 12-6-29, 1928-29 9145000; 1927-28 8315000.

Receipts yesterday 12-6-29 1928-29 2000; 1927-28 5000.

Exports to date 12-6-29 1928-29 7683000; 1927-28 7230000.

Stock at Ports 7-6-29 1928-29 1011000; 1927-28 1136000.

Stock at Interior Towns 7-6-29 1928-29 381000; 1927-28 523000.

Stock Liverpool 7-6-29 1928-29 1021000; 1927-28 813000.

Visible Supply 7-6-29 1928-29 2812000; 1927-28 3446000.

Quantity in Sight 7-6-29 1928-29 15197000; 1927-28 13869000.

BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 13.

The local market opened at Rs. 338|4 for Broach J.-A. delivery on higher New York advices but declined to Rs. 336|4 on profit taking influenced by favourable weather reports regarding American Cotton Crop. Liverpool opened rather quiet at a rise of 5 points and rates declined to Rs. 335|12 again advanced on improving Liverpool. The market closed at 5-30 as under:—

Broach J/A.	337|8
Broach A/M.	345
Oomra July	293
Oomra D/J.	305|8
Bengal July	233|5
Bengal D/J.	257

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, June 13.

Bengal D./J.	258
Bengal July	235
Broach A./M.	345
Broach J./A.	337
Oomra D./J.	307
Oomra July	293

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, June 13.

Southern/Western Good Staple Rs. 329.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, June 13

100	Japan T. & Co.	Manavadar	326
100	Do.	Nimarkheri	265
100	Do.	Malkapur	262
100	Do.	Aurangabad	264
100	Forbes & Co.	Dibai	240
100	Do.	Malkapur	263
100	L.K. Vasanji & Co.	Harsud	270
100	Do.	Verabal	249
200	R.P. Vakharia	Bengal	240
100	Do.	Gojra	241
100	Chatarbhuj Jeram & Co.	Saoner	300
100	Volkart Bros.	Burhanpur	268
100	H. Nenshi & Co.	Karanga	285
100	B. Karshandas & Co.	Jambusar	344-3/4
200	C. V. Jagjivan & Co.	Upland	336
100	Bombay & Co.	Ellichpur	300
200	Ebrahim Tulsidas	Akola	281
100	H. Rambhagat & Co.	Akola	281
100	Do.	Nandura	281
100	Patel & Co.	Arvi	294
500	G.G. Kesha & Co.	Arvi	285
100	Do.	Yeotmal	283
100	Do.	Pachora	260
100	Do.	Nagar	261
100	Toyomankwak	Vambori	254

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 13.

	Ready. Red leafy	Ready Average
Bengal Superfine	255	
Bengal Fine	245	
Bengal FG.	240	225
Sindh-Punjab Fine	245	
Sindh-Punjab FG.	240	225
Wardha-Hingh. Fine	310	285
Nagpur Savner Fine	310	285
Yeotmal Fine	300	275
Arvi Fine	300	275
Amraoti Fine	295	270
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	290	265
Mulkapur Fine	280	260
Khandesh Fine	265	240
Muthia Fine	245	230
Muthia FG.	235	220
Nanded/Purna FG.GS.	305	270
Purna FG.GS.	295	270
Parbhani/Sailu FG.GS.	295	270
Indore/Ujjain Fine	290	280
Burwah Sanavad Fine	295	270
Cambodia	415	
Jinja	475	
Busoga	480	

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 13.

June	239.00	—0.90
Sept.	231.10	plus 0.20
December	225.10	—

OIL AND CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company, Ltd.)

Bombay, June 13.

EX GODOWN, BOMBAY.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 530|- per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565|- per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 110|- per ton.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, June 13.

Ready Prices have ruled easier to-day and record a drop of about 2 to 3 Annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled work to-day and evidences a drop of about an Anna or two per Cwt.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 12|15 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 7|14 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment June Rs. 7|9 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 7|7|6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 7|7|6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 7|9|9 per cwt. F.B.H.

B.R.B. B. Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 12|15 per cwt.

Refined Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 12|13|6 per cwt.

Tone:—Easier.

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 13.

B. C. RATE.—
T T 1/5 3/4
D D 1/5 25/32

LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32 Ready
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 June
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 Ready
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 June
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8 June
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 Mail
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 June

NEW YORK.—
B. C. Rate T T 279
Banks Selling T T 278 1/2
Banks Buying T T 277 1/2
Banks Buying 3 Mos

PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 917
Banks Buying D D 929
Banks Buying 3 Mos 940

JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 122 1/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 119 1/4

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 134

SHANGHAI.—
Bank Selling D D 162 1/2

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/2

JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 90 1/4

CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.84 25/32 12th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/4 11/16 13th inst.
Japan/London 1/9 23/32 12th inst.
London/Paris 124 05 12th inst.
London/Belgium 34.92 12th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.20 12th inst.
London/Italy 92.70 12th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Easy.

Gold £4/4/11-1/4 11th inst. £4/4 11-1/2 12th inst.

Silver London Ready 24 1/4 11th inst. 24 3/8 12th inst.

Silver London Forward 24 1/4 11th inst. 24 7/16 12th inst.

Silver New York Ready 52 5/8 11th inst 53 12th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 5 11/32 per cent. 11th inst. 5 11/32 per cent. 12th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 5 15/32 per cent. 11th inst. 5 15/32 per cent. 12th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 2-1/2 per cent. 3 Mos. 3-1/2 per cent. 6 Mos. 4 per cent. 12 Mos. 4-1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver:—Quiet. China small buyer; buyers satisfied.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 13.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 70/1

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 91/8

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 91/

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 83/

4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/2

4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 98/

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 98/8

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/12

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101/13

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs 101/15

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 104

6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107-9.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 80/

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 80.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 80.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 108/4

6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates:—19th June settlement. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 70/0/0.5 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 101/12/0

Tone of Market.—Weak, more Sellers.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 13.

3 Months 5-11/32 per cent.

6 Months 5 15/32 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.

Money Call 2-1/2 per cent.

One month 3 per cent.

Three months 4 per cent.

Six months 4 per cent.

Twelve months 4-1/4 per cent.

Tone of Money Market:—Quiet.

Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 12.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1|2 lb. Cargoes:—
Shipment Sellers June-July 38|6.

Barletta Russo, per 63-1|2 lb. Cargoes:—
Not quoted.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels: Loading Sellers 41|6.

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels:—
Not Quoted.

BULLION

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.).

Bombay, June 13.

SILVER.

London Ready 24|6.

London Forward 24|7.

China Opening 24|10, Closing 24|11.

American Cent 52|14.

Ready 55|15.

Jeth Opening 55|8, Lowest 55|7, Closing 55|9.

Asad Opening 55|7, Lowest 55|5, Closing 56|7.

Tejimandi:—
Jeth 0|9|0.
Asad 1|1.

GOLD.

Ready 21|8|3.
Jeth 21|8|.
Asad 21|8|6.
N. Manor 21|10|9.
N. City 21|12|3.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 13.

Cotton	Bales. 16,989
Wheat	Cwts. 2,120
Linseed	4,118
Rape Rai & Mustardseeds	697
Gingellyseeds	452
Poppyseeds	300
Groundnuts	6,040
Castorseeds	1,376
Rice	3,303
Myrabollams	1,724
Cottonseeds	6,897
Gram	2,015
Joowar	541
Barley	358
Bajree	1,128
Coal	3,009 Tons.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 13.

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bale.

	This year. Yesterday.	
Khandesh	245	360,788
Central India	1,033	371,368
Barsi and Nagar	754	249,006
Hyderabad-Gaorani		83,662
Berar	3,098	770,720
Central Provinces	793	381,713
Total Oomras	5,923	2,217,257
Dholera	1,173	173,804
N.-W. Provinces	272	61,464
Rajputana	346	44,679
Sind-Punjab	197	127,656
Broach	51	190,791
Coompta & Dharwar	2,309	89,008
Westerns-Northerns	590	36,906
Cocoanada		5
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		29,810
Persian		1,649
American		8,332
Egyptian & African	3,128	79,103
Comilla Burma & other sorts		10
Total	16,989	5,000,447

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 6th June.

In full-pressed Bales.

	This year. Yesterday.	
Europe	2,559	771,136
Japan & China	21,800	1,461,960
Const Ports	150	17,462
Up-country by Rail		107,438
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		52,392
Total	4,502	2,410,388

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW

We have received the following weekly review from Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee dated 12th instant:—

Our Silver market shows little net change in the prices since we wrote our last Review. Early in the week prices ruled easy owing to absence of support from Foreign markets but later advanced gradually on short-covering and on buying by option-dealers and Commission Houses stimulated by steady improvement in the Shanghai Exchange. This rise was not maintained and the prices again declined at the close owing to poor advices from London and China. The premium for the first over the second settlement is reduced to one anna owing to a large shipment of 2,400 bars from London coming in time for the June settlement. Much activity prevailed in the market and prices moved irregularly depending upon the actions of local dealers and the Calcutta operators. American banks were moderate buyers while Chinese banks remained inactive. Local Bear operators were again sellers at the close as they construe the recent rise of one rupee from the lower level as a reaction. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 55-13 for the first settlement on the 10th instant and the lowest Rs. 54-13 on the 5th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 1-0. T. T. Shanghai on London is 0-7/16 higher. The highest price was 2-4 5/8 on the 10th instant and the lowest 2-4 1/16 on the 5th instant.

The London price is 0 1/8 higher. The market was quiet with India being a moderate buyer while China operated on both ways. Continent and America sold on advances. The New York price is 52 3/8 cents i.e. same as the last week's closing. The highest price was 52 3/8 cents on the 10th instant and the lowest 51-5/8 cents on the 4th instant.

The prices for Bold are almost the same. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21-6-6 for ready, Rs. 21/6/9 for the first settlement and Rs. 21/7/6 for the second settlement. London price remains about unchanged at £4-4-11 1/2.

STOCK AND SHARES

Bombay, June 13.

The Stock Exchange remained closed to-day as per Board's resolution for forward business. Business on cash terms was done as under and Central Bank Shares ruled very steady.

E. D. Sassoon Rs. 0/6.
Premier Mills Rs. 2/12
C. P. Rlys. Rs. 96/8.
Central Bank Rs. 19.
Tata Power O. Rs. 395.
Katni 1st P. Rs. 100.
New India Rs. 21/2.
Scindia Steam Rs. 9/2.
Okha Salt Rs. 9/10.
Bom. Uganda Rs. 18.
Vishnu Pref. Rs. 587/8.
Bharatpur Press Rs. 132/8.
India Bank Rs. 102.
Andhra Pref. Rs. 247/8.
Tata Power P. Rs. 970.
Sahabad Cement Rs. 148/12.
Vulcan Ins. Rs. 6/10.
Tata 2nd Pref. Rs. 73/8.
Telephone Deb. Rs. 57/4.
B. B. Petrol Rs. 4/10.
Central Bank Rs. 19/10.
Imperial Bank 1435.
Uganda Rs. 18.

BULLS VS. BEARS

CONTEST IN WHICH LATTER GAIN SMALL ADVANTAGE

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.'S REPORT.

Bombay, June 13.

Since our last Report was written the nett changes in the Home markets have been as under:—

	July.	Dec.	Jan.
New York 5|6|29	18.58	18.93	18.95
New York 12|6|29	18.56	18.91	18.93
	—.02	—.02	—.02
	July.	Dec.	Jan.
Liverpool 5|6|29	9.95	9.89	9.90
Liverpool 12|6|29	9.92	9.86	9.87
	—.03	—.03	—.03

For the past week in America we have watched a closely contested fight between bulls and bears which has ended with a very small advantage for the latter.

Crop reports have been very mixed, those for the last few days being rather more favourable than earlier in the week, but there is at the back of everyone's mind the knowledge that the boll weevil is capable of doing an enormous amount of damage to the crop, unless exceptionally ideal weather is experienced for the next two months.

On the whole however the weather is considered to be generally favourable. Our Liverpool Agents sum up the situation in the following cable:—

"Market affected unfavourably on account of Farmers' relief bill rejected. Weathr improving. Boll Weevil cause for anxiety."

We think that the effect of the rejection of the Farmers' relief bill would have been greater had it not been offset by Messrs. Garside's estimate of the U. S. A. Mill Consumption for May. If this figure of 678,000 bales is correct it is a very large one, the biggest in fact since March 1927, and makes the total amount of cotton consumed to be 5,992,000 against 5,883,000 for the same period of last season.

The local market is quieter again after an active month of buying by Exporters against previous commitments, but we have heard of very little fresh demand from this quarter.

The Mill Strike continues and the situation will remain unchanged until drastic measures are taken to put an end to intimidation and to allow the workers to return to their Mills. The Broach J.-August Contract has ruled very steady in spite of the general situation, as the Bazaar operators are taking a bullish view of the American markets. There is also a fairly large option interest in this Contract, which in our opinion will tend to keep prices steady till the end of the month.

COTTON MARKET REPORT

(Messrs. Langley & Co.)

Americans:—Our last report was dated the 4th instant since which date the quieter tone has continued, values being some 2 to 4 points higher.

The weather on the whole has continued less favourable in the Western and Central belts but the Eastern tracts have been better favoured. All round however complaints are being received of too much rain, grassy fields and almost ideal conditions for the propagation of the boll-weevil, and while on the whole reports indicate that the condition of the crop is about normal, the rosy prospects of a much ago have been appreciably toned down. Much has been made of the likelihood of serious ravages by weevil unless hot dry weather is experienced during the next three months. So far, however, these reports have all emanated from private sources but on the 14th instant the Official Government announcement on this subject should clear the outlook a little. There can be no doubt that conditions to date have been particularly favourable for this crop destroyer and the general expectations are that the Official Report will indicate widespread infestation and confirm the necessity for basing crop calculations upon weevil damage on a large scale. These general expectations have resulted in a larger measure of trade interest in cotton and a brisker business has resulted. Sentiment shows a tendenly to swing round to a more favourable view of the market and should the Weevil Report confirm the trade's growing fears, a considerable buying and covering movement might develop, which, we feel sure, would disclose a marked shortage of contracts.

We favour conservative purchases on any further recessions in values.

Bombay:—The local market has been steadier over the period, prices being some Rs. 3 higher. The main feature of interest has been the comparative strength of the Broach July/August contract. This, we think, may be attributed to a general disposition to cover short sales in a contract that is approaching maturity, the covering coming mainly from "Option" dealers.

The demand for actual has continued on a fair scale, but reports from export markets show very little new demand.

The Mill situation remains unsatisfactory though there has been a slight increase in the attendance during the last few days.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

PRIVATE CABLES

June 12.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York:—

July Highest 18.59 (2-59 p.m.); Lowest 18.40 (10-52 a.m.).

New York market advanced on short covering on Garside estimate of consumption.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

New York cables. Textiles remain quiet. Market shows good resistance on declines.

Liverpool market easier on warmer weather and rejection of Farm Relief Bill.

Garside estimate U. S. A. consumption for May 678,000 bales. Considerably larger than expected.

Weekly Government weather report:—Favourable.

The Boll-Weevil report will be issued on Friday, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m. (New York Time).

Munds and Winslow:—"Although favourable weather, expect gradually higher market on account of probability of extensive boll weevil damage."

Hentz:—"Government weather report about as expected. Weather more favourable, but unfavourable crop reports continue. Boll weevil reported generally. Think market may likely work to a higher level gradually."

Reuter:—Market early declined on favourable weather, but later advanced on big consumption and Wall

KARACHI SHARE MARKET

(Messrs. Gulab & Co.)

Karachi, June 10.

Govt. Securities:—

Money is pleatiful, the Bank rate is reduced to 5 per cent but the securities have been a dull market with distinctly easier tendency. Locally business has been small mainly confined to 5 per cent. issues. There has been a large turnover in 4 per cent. Karachi Port Trust debentures.

Railway shares:—

The Larkhanas changed hands at Rs. 90/- per share with buyers over; Upper Sinds at Rs. 85/8 per share while the Sind Lights have been neglected pending issue of the new scrips. There is some enquiry for the Sind Lighterage shares.

Electric shares:—

This section continues to be firm. Karachi Electrics have been done at Rs. 145/- per share, Hyderabad Electrics at Rs. 135/- and the Ajmers at Rs. 11/- per share. Any offerings are readily absorbed.

Flour:—

This section has remained neglected and practically no business is reported. The Century Flour Mill shares have been on offer.

Name of the Company	Paid up Value	Present. Value.
Sind Lights	100-0-0	140/0/0
Sind Lighterage	100-0-0	140/0/0
Larkhana Jacobabad	100-0-0	89/8/0
Upper Sinds	100-0-0	85/8/0
Karachi Electrics	100-0-0	145/0/0
Hyderabad Electrics	100-0-0	135/0/0
6 per cent. Karachi Port Trust	100-0-0	108/4/0
Karachi Flour Mill		
Karachi Flour Mill	80-0-0	155/0/0
India Flour Mill	60-0-0	120/0/0
Century Flour Mill	100-0-0	100/0/0

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON

London, June 12.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta:—

July-Sept., per cwt., 11|4-1|2.

Oct.-Dec., per cwt., 11|4-1|2.

C. & F. Bombay:—

July-Sept., per cwt., 11|5-3|4.

C. & F. Karachi:—

July-Sept., per cwt., 11|6-1|4.

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(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND ONDON CALLING AT MARSEIL-ES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY LTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929		All vessels	
16 June	Razmak		10,602
22 ,,	Mooltan		20,847
29 ,,	Rawalpindi	will	16,619
6 July	Rajputana		16,568
13 ,,	Mantua		10,946
20 ,,	Maloja x	now	20,837
27 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
3 Aug	Ranpura		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia	sail	11,120
17 ,,	Naldera x		16,088
24 ,,	Razmak		10,602
31 ,,	Malwa	direc	11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi		16,619
,,	Narkunda x		16,572
,,	Rajputana	from	16,518
28 ,,	Morea		10,948
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India	Bombay	19,648
12 ,,	Mantua		10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 ,,	Razmak @	without	10,602
2 Nov.	Ranpura		16,601
,,	Maloja x		20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi	transhipp	16,550
23 ,,	Macedonia		11,120
30 ,,	Razmak		10,602
7 Dec.	Naldera x	ment	16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India		19,649
21 ,,	Rawalpindia	at	16 614
28 ,,	Morea		10,958
1930			
11 Jan.	Narkunda x	Aden	16,572
14 ,,	Ranpura		16,601
18 ,,	Rajputana x		16,568
25 ,,	Ranchi		16,550

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

a Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June, 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P.&O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
25th July	Dumana	8427
15th Aug.	Domala	8443

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about 1929			
21st June.	Naldera	Colombo and Australia.	
29th ,,	Kidderpore	Straits China and Japan.	
5th July	Malwa	Colombo Straits China and Japan	
19th ,,	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia	
2nd Aug.	Morea	Colombo Straits China and Japan	
16th ,,	Comorin	Colombo and Australia	
30th ,,	Mantua	Colombo Straits China and Japan	
13th Sept.	Maloja	Colombo and Australia	
27th ,,	Macedonia	Colombo Straits China and Japan	
11th Oct.	Naldera	Australia.	
25th ,,	Rawalpindi	Colombo Straits, China and Japan	

a Cargo only.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	— —	@26June
aPenang Maru	5214	17 June	30 ,,
Hakusan Maru	10400	— —	@10July
Sado Maru	5898	29 June	13 ,,
Kitano Maru	8000	— —	@24July
aTottori Maru	5973	16 July	28 ,,
Haruna Maru	10500	— —	@7 Aug.
Awa Maru	6023	29 July	12 ,,

xDo not carry passengers,
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Atsuta Maru	8000	27 June	15 July
Kashima Maru	10000	11 July	29 July.
Hakone Maru	10500	25 July	12 Aug.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From. Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Shinyo Maru	22000	10 July.	17 July.
Siberia Maru	20000	24 July.	31 ,,

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

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Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

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3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

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Tele. No. 22997.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929			
14th June.	Varsova	—	Busreh via Karachi Bushire and Mahomerah.
19th ,,	Bandra	—	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
19th ,,	Karoa	—	East & South Africa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freightage and Passage may be arranged with

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—:o:—

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If you have not already seen the "Indian Review," edited by Mr. G. A. Natesan, the best, the cheapest and "The most up-to-date Indian Periodical," send your name and address with a Four-anna (6d.) postage stamp for a free specimen copy. Annual Subscription to the "Review"; Indian Rs. 5 (Five): Foreign Rs. 7-8 or 12sh.; 3 dollars U.S.A. Subscription can commence from any month. A few copies from the beginning of the year are also available. Thus any one who wishes to have a set for the whole year can subscribe from January.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
G. T. Madras.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden and Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

COTTON MARKET FLUCTUATIONS AND DOCUMENT OF DESTINY

TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST, charge only Rs. 125. Weekly Cotton forecast, charge only Rs. 10. Monthly Cotton forecast, charge only Rs. 30.

WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.

Special accommodation for Ladies.

(KALBADEVI ROAD), opposite Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patis) on 2nd Floor, BOMBAY No. 2.

N.B.—Life Member's charge Rs. 500 only once—Life Member is entitled to get all forecasts free of charge for whole life time.

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE
APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES.
Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited,

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	105,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Jaseir
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. opened for approved customers an interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

S. WASHIO,
Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2 1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.

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Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

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A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per W. Life	1000 p.a. End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total Undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

or agency and other particulars please apply.

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INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

A Road

to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

KAMSHASTRA

A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

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Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular Lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents:—Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay; J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.
Tele. Address: "Ulcer", Kandi.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

That Progress Proves Popularity
is strikingly exemplified by the present day position of the

ORIENTAL

INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

PROGRESS

	NEW BUSINESS		PREMIUM INCOME	
1925	Rs. 296	Lakhs.	Rs. 93	Lakhs.
1926	,, 391	,,	,, 106	,,
1927	,, 468	,,	,, 122	,,
1928	,, 585	,,	,, 140	,,

POPULARITY PROVIDES PROGRESSIVE PROFITS.
Bonuses Declared on whole Life Assurance Policies.

1918—Rs. 10	per Rs. 1000	1924—Rs. 22½	per Rs. 1000
1921 ,, 10	per Annum	1927 ,, 25	per Annum

THEREFORE
WHEN SELECTING YOUR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY FOR A FIRST OR AN ADDITIONAL POLICY
IT WILL PAY YOU
To come to this Popular and Progressive Office.

For Particulars apply to:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F. F. A., A. I. A., MANAGER,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 to As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY, 10.

BOMBAY and JAPAN

We have INTERESTS in common in our growing trade; Both can insure mutual HAPPINESS and PROSPERITY, Through the growth of Trade which brings Friendship.

Let's Serve Your Merchants;
We are Ready to Assist Your Producers and Manufacturers,

By furnishing advertisers in this paper with the informations they require in Japan or through recommendation of respectable Japanese firms —Importers of Your Merchandise or Exporters of Japanese Goods.

Measurements		Advertising Rates (per inch rates)			
Length of Column	21½ inches	Column Inches			
Width of Column	2½ ,,	1 to 200 in.	@ 4.00	801 to 1000 in.	@ 2.80
Page	8 Columns	201 ,, 500 ,,	3.60	1000 ,, 1500 ,,	2.40
		501 ,, 800 ,,	3.20	Above 1500 ,,	2.00

The Short-cut to Business Success
Is to Advertise in

THE JAPAN TIMES

Hibiya Park, Tokyo, Japan.

Advertisers are respectfully requested to inform us periodically as to how many inquiries have reached them after advertisement had been placed in The Japan Times.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber ....

Address ....

Register No. ....

Date of paper ..... Time of delivery .....

The Bengalee

(ESTD. 1858.)
(Organ of Indian Nationalism).

THE OLDEST INDIAN DAILY PAPER IN CALCUTTA.

It is published daily except Mondays and Circulate throughout India.

As an advertising medium the "Bengalee" is second to none in the Indian Press.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Three MUSLIM STENOGRAPHERS. Apply atonce to the MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY, 157, Chukla Street Bombay.

A 32362

WANTED GRADUATES and UNDERGRADUATES. Pay according to qualifications. Apply stating terms to the CHAIRMAN Edward Memorial High School Borsad.

A R1689

WANTED.—GRADUATES to join immediately, one strong in Persian and the other in History. Honours preferred. Must state salary. Apply to HEAD MASTER, Shree Saraswati High School, Nadiad.

A 32340

WANTED from 1-7-29—COOK for Mess, 20th Lancers. Pay and terms of service on receipt of testimonials. Applications to be forwarded to MESS SECRETARY, 20th Lancers, Risalpur, N.W.F.P.

A 32347

WANTED ENGINEERS DOCTORS, CLERKS, GRADUATES JUDICIAL OFFICERS, STENOGRAPHERS ACCOUNTANT OVERSEERS, SURVEYORS and MISTRIES, etc. For terms apply sharp enclosing stamp to GOODWIN & Co. Service Securing Agents, Delhi.

A R1682

AGENTS for Swadeshi Silk Cloth and Durries cash security Rs. 20/ essential against sample. For terms apply anna stamp to P. R. KANERA & Co., Ambala Cantt.

A R1668

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from the poor and deserving Dasha Shrimali students for help. The applications should reach the SECRETARY, T. S. Fund, Zaveri Bazar, Bombay, before the 15th June.

P R1678

WANTED—Respectable agents to sell shares of an European managed TEA GARDEN and COAL Mine on handsome terms. Applications from sparetime workers are also considered. Apply to the Bengal Mercantile Agency, 21 Baneapuker Road, Calcutta.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—Commodious, well-situated well ventilated, and well equipped FLATS for offices on Ballard Estate. Rent extremely moderate. For particulars apply to B. D. SARDESAI, Secretary, The Tata Construction Co. Ltd., Phoenix Building, Estate, 13th June 1929.

C 32361

FRUITS & FLOWERS

BIG—Superior Langra, Bombay mangoes Rs. 17 per 100; Genuine rose-scented lichies Rs. 11 per 1,000 Expenses extra. Advance essential (season poor-get supply soon). Ador gardens with my worthy grafts Grafts catalogue free. SUPERINTENDENT, Riyasat Garden, No. 5, Darbhanga.

F R 1668

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

FOR SALE—A RUNNING BUSINESS of German goods with sole agency of Bombay Presidency Apply Box No. 200 Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle"

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21934

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE DELHI, (Registered under Act XXI of 1860. Apply for Prospectus to Principal Dr. R. R. GUPTA. for learning and securing DIPLOMAS in DENTISTRY Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy and Biochemistry.

M R168

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand. Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakker Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS, Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.

M W. S.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	[Per Column. inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

MYSORE RAILWAYS.

—:o:—

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from qualified candidates with previous Railway experience for the post of Relieving Assistant Station Masters on a salary of Rs. 35|- to start with, with chances of confirmation in the grade of Rs. 35—2-1|2—42-1|2 if found fit on trial.

Applications should be addressed to Traffic Manager, Mysore Railways, Mysore, to reach him on or before 30th June, 1929.

Men already in service should send their applications through their official superiors.

Traffic Manager's Office,
Mysore, 4th June, 1929.

32324

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

—:o:—

NOTIFICATION.

—:o:—

REPAYMENT OF THE LOAN OF RS. 40|- LAKHS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SANITARY BUILDINGS, ETC.

DUE 19th December, 1949, or at the option of the Corporation on or after 19th December, 1929, subject in the latter case to six months' previous notice.

Debenture holders are hereby informed that the loan of Rs. 40|- lakhs will be RE-PAID on 19th December, 1929, from which date the interest will cease to accrue. The place of repayment will be notified by public advertisement in due course.

A. R. DALAL.
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices.
June 1929

32316

NOTICE.

ONE "ORDINARY" SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 15221 of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Bhagwandas Chhaganlal has been LOST or MISPLACED. All persons having any claim on the said share are requested to intimate the same to the above Company at their Registered Office at Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date of this Notice, after which date, no claim will be considered and duplicate Certificate will be issued to Mr. Bhagwandas Chhaganlal.

32360

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

RESTRICTION ON WEEK-END TICKETS.

WEEK-END TICKETS purchased in advance on Thursdays or on Fridays before 6 a.m. will be available for the commencement of the journey by trains timed to leave Victoria Terminus (Bombay) on Fridays at 6 a.m. and thereafter; that is these tickets will not be available for use by 17 Down Passenger train from Victoria Terminus (Bombay) or by 25 Down and 17 Down Passenger trains from Byculla, Dadar and Thana on Fridays.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 11-6-29

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on the Mill Premises, Hyderabad (Deccan), on FRIDAY, the 14th June, 1929, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1928.
2. To elect a Director in the Room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from 31st May, 1929, to 14th June, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

RAMANNA BHOOMIAH &
VENKATA KRISTNIAH,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Hyderabad (Deccan),
23rd. May, 1929

32282

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF TREBLE POWER HYDRAULIC RIVETTER, BOILER STEEL DRILLING MACHINE, HORIZONTAL BAND SAW, ENGINE TYRES, WIER PUMPS, HIGH SPEED TOOL STEEL, AND PIPES CAST IRON 1ST CLASS AND SECOND-HAND WORKSHOP MACHINERY SUCH AS MOULDING MACHINES, PLANING MACHINES, DRILLING MACHINES, CIRCULAR SAW BENCHES, BORING MACHINES, MORTICING MACHINES, LATHES OF SORTS, AND PORTABLE TILE MAKING MACHINE, ETC.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the purchase of Surplus Stores and Second-hand Machinery, which can be seen at the General Stores Depot, Parel, Mechanical Shops, Parel, Carriage and Wagon Shops, Matunga, Railway's Wharf at Sewri Bunder and Lighting Sub-Station at Wadi Bunder.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores, at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the purchase of Surplus Stores and Second-hand Machinery." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 10th July, 1929.

D. S BURN.
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
11th June, 1929.
1 32356

YOUR LIFE READING

Please write the date of birth or the time of writing the letter. The future for one year will be intimated to you giving details for every month. Charge for one year Rs. 2, for five years Rs. 7-8. V.-P. Charges As. 4.

"SWADESA MITRAN", Tamil Daily of Madras, writes:—This is the Astrologer who predicted the exact future.

GANDHI JOTHISHA NILAYAM,
TIRUTTANI (Chittoor Dt.),
Madras Presidency.

5 ADVANTAGES OF RAWLPLUGS

1. An absolutely firm fixing.
2. Great saving of Time and Trouble
3. No damage to walls or decorations
4. Rawlplugs can be used in any material.
5. Rawlplugs are made in all sizes to suit any size screw.

Apply for sample set to-day for Re. 1-4 from

H. L. DIXON & Co:, Ltd.
Structural and Sanitary Engineers.
Sole Agents for Rawlplugs for Bombay Presidency and the Punjab.
114 Elphinstone Circle Fort, Bombay

THE Bombay Life ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Established in India 1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agents :

For particulars please write to:—
J. L. MEHTA,
Manager.

73-75, Apollo St., Bombay.

AUCTION SALE

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF OLD ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at the Head Police Office, opposite the Crawford Market.

A lot of old arms and ammunition consisting of daggers, spears, rifles, guns, automatic pistols, revolvers, cartridges, swords, bayonets, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT LAND AT SEWREE, OPPOSITE CHINA MILL.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq. Receiver appointed in Suit No. 68 of 1907 (Bai Zainabai and another vs. Bai Saroobai and others) and pursuant to the directions given in the Consent Decree dated 16th January, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 24th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

All those two vacant pieces of toka land admeasuring together about 3,244 square yards situate at Sewri, bearing Collector's Last Rent Roll Nos. 14384, 14433, Laughton Survey Nos. 1, 2|2371, 2A|2374 and assessed together by the Municipality under Ward No. 1242, Street No. 170, and bounded on the East by the property of Dorabji Cursetji, on the North by the property of Narayan Moroba, and on the South and West by the property of Mr. Noorani.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT THE JUNCTION OF TARDEO ROAD AND SLEATOR ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorney for Mr. Rustomji Nowroji Motabhai, the Mortgagee and on account and risk of Messrs. Hasanally Ahmedalli Khokawalla and Abdullabhai Jaferbai, the Mortgagors and in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Deed of Mortgage dated 19th March, 1925, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will, on MONDAY, the 15th July next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of leasehold land together with bungalows, messuages, houses and shops standing thereon situate at the junction of Tardeo Road and Sleater Road, admeasuring about 1395 sq. yards (being a portion of a large piece of land admeasuring about 21738 sq. yards) bearing Collector's Old No. 54 etc. New No. 13555, etc., Old Survey Nos. 210 etc. New Survey No. 7949, Cadastral Survey No. 16 of Tardeo Division and assessed by the Municipality under "D" Ward Nos. 3688 (8 e) etc. Street Nos. 19D Sleater Road, Nos. 23 etc., Tardeo Road and bounded on the East by the property known as Crawford Buildings, one moiety of the gully between which buildings and the premises under description belongs to Crawford Buildings and the moiety thereof to the premises under description, on the West by Tardeo Road, on the South by Sleater Road, and on the North by the Sweepers' passage, a moiety whereof belongs to the premises under description and beyond that by the property of J. D. Karaka.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY THE LAST SHOW AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Also MEMORIES A delightful "Tiffany" Classic photographed in Techni-colours.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY

A GRAND DOUBLE ATTRACTION

The Famous Continental Artistes

PETER AND ROSE

in Songs, Music, Dances.

VARIETY & PICTURES

Also ELINOR GLYN'S MAD HOUR with Alice White, Lowell Sherman, Larry Kant.

A powerful story of Modern Madcap Youth!

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 and 10 p.m.

VITAPHONE VODVIL REVUE

A Merry Musical Melange.

SEE AND HEAR

The World's Greatest Stars of the Stage and Screen to-day!

including:
VAL and ERNIE STANTON.
ANNA CASE (Soprano).
DICK RICH and His SYNCO-SYMPHONISTS.
ARNAUT BROS.
ABE LYMAN'S ORCHESTRA.
G. MARTENELLI (Tenor).

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.

ESTELLE BRODY IN "MADAMOISELLE PARLEY-VOO"

A Giant Epic of fighting Men and a Loving Woman

A Comedy Drama with a Background of Theatrical Life.

A smile in every glass
VIMTO
VIMTO
The Drink of Health
Made by J.N. NICHOLS & Co. Ltd. Manchester, England.
Bottled by ROGERS & CO. Aerated Water Manufacturers Byculla, Bombay.

"VIMTO" Cordial, Distributing Agents, Messrs. DALAL BROS. 7th Khambata Street, Khetwadi, Bombay.

YOU

CAN'T cover Bombay's morning market with one newspaper. It's a simple problem with a logical, mathematical solution. Bombay has only three morning newspapers.....and the

Bombay Chronicle

is one of them. These three Newspapers cover Bombay's morning market as thoroughly as sunlight floods field. Remember that the

Bombay Chronicle

has about 30,000 readers daily.....eager, interested, live-minded and progressive.

CHIEF OFFICER OF IMPROVEMENT TRUST

MR. N. D. MEHTA APPOINTED TEMPORARILY

A special meeting of the Improvements Committee was held on Thursday to consider the question of filling the post of the Chief Officer of the Bombay Improvement Trust during the absence on leave of Mr. A. K. Dadachanji, Acting Chief Officer. At the previous meeting of the Committee the question was referred to the Establishment Sub-Committee for report. The Sub-committee considered the matter and advised that the Board be recommended to appoint Mr. H. G. Mhatre, next senior officer of the Trust to the present Acting Chief Officer, to act as Chief Officer on a salary of Rs. 2000/- and a motor car allowance of Rs. 165/- per month.

A resolution was moved at the meeting that Mr. Mhatre's name should be recommended to the Board. to this an amendment was moved by Mr. H. M. Rahimtoolah that Mr. N. D. Mehta, the ex-Deputy Commissioner of the Bombay Municipality and at present its Retrenchment Officer, be recommended to the Board to act as the Chief Officer. There was some discussion as to the merits of the respective candidates and in the end the amendment recommending Mr. Mehta's name to the post was carried as a substantive proposition.

RAJPIPLA STATE LOKSABHA

The third annual session of the Rajpipla State Loksabha, will be held at Panetha on 13th and 14th December 1929.

A Reception Committee has been formed with Mr. Samalbhai V. Desai as its President. The following is the order of names suggested for the Chair, at the ensuing session:—1 Dewan Bahadur A. U. Malji, Broach. 2 Rao Saheb D. P. Desai, Nadiad. 3 Mr. Bhailal J. Amin, Varnama.

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA

Cricket fixtures for the season 1929 of A Team are as under:—

June 16 (Sunday)—Young Zoroastrian C. C., 11-30 a.m.; June 18 (Tuesday)—New Hindu C. C., 11-30 a.m.; June 23 (Sunday)—The Times of India C. C., 11-30 a.m.; June 30 (Sunday)—Baronet C. C., 11-30 a.m.; July 6 (Saturday)—Wilson College Gymkhana, 2-30 p.m.; July 7 (Sunday)—Bombay Cricketers, 11-30 a.m.; July 13 (Saturday)—Sydenham College Gymkhana, 2-30 p.m.; July 14 (Sunday)—Gowd Saraswat C. C., 11-30 a.m.; July 21 (Sunday)—Fort Vijaya C. C., 11-30 a.m.; July 27 (Saturday)—G. I. P. Railway C. C., 2-30 p.m.; July 28 (Sunday)—H M S Customs Athletic C C, 11-30 a.m.; August 3 (Saturday) — Bombay Municipal Sports Club, 2-30 p.m.; August 4 (Sunday)—Arya Bandhu C C, 11-30 a.m.; August 10 (Saturday)—B B and C I Railway C C, 2-30 p.m.; August 11 (Sunday)—Young Zoroastrian C C, 11-30 a.m.; August 11 (Sunday)—Grant Medical College Gymkhana, 11-30 a.m.; August 17 (Saturday)—Improvement Trust C C, 2-30 p.m.; August 18 (Sunday)—Islam Gymkhana, 11-30 a.m.; August 20 (Tuesday)—Shahpur Spencer C C, 11-30 a.m.; August 24 (Saturday)—Elphinstone College Gymkhana, 2-30 p.m.; August 25 (Sunday)—Baronet Cricket Club, 11-30 a.m.; August 28 (Wednesday)—Parsee Gymkhana, 11-30 a.m.; August 31 (Saturday)—Ralli Brothers C C, 2-30 p.m.; September 1 (Sunday)—Young Friends' Union C C, 11-30 a.m.; September 8 (Sunday)—Dr. Kanga's XI, 11-30 a.m.; September 13 (Friday)—Deccan Gymkhana, 11-30 a.m.; September 13 (Friday)—Catholic Gymkhana, 11-30 a.m.; September 14 (Saturday)—P Y C Hindu Gymkhana, 2-30 p.m.; September 15 (Sunday)—P Y C Hindu Gymkhana, 11-30 a.m.; September 22 (Sunday)—Elphinstone C C, 11-30 a.m.; September 28 (Saturday)—B B and C I Railway C C, 2-30 p.m.; September 29 (Sunday)—Friends' Union C C, 11-30 a.m.; October 5 (Saturday)—St. Xavier's College Gymkhana, 2-30 p.m.; October 6 (Sunday)—Bombay Gymkhana, 11-30 a.m.; October 12 (Saturday)—Parsee Gymkhana, 2-30 p.m.; October 13 (Sunday)—Parsee Gymkhana, 11-30 a.m.; October 20 (Sunday)—Imperial Bank of India C C, 11-30 a.m.; November 17 (Sunday)—Maharastra Gymkhana, 11-30 a.m.

HINDU REPRESENTATIVE TRIAL MATCHES.

November 2 (Saturday)—Dr. Kanga's XI, 2-30 p.m.; November 3 (Sunday)—Dr. Kanga's XI, 11-30 a.m.; November 9 (Saturday)—Bombay Gymkhana, 2-30 p.m.; November 10 (Sunday)—Bombay Gymkhana, 11-30 a.m.; November 16 (Saturday)—Islam Gymkhana, 2-30 p.m.; November 17 (Sunday)—Islam Gymkhana, 11-30 a.m.; November 23 (Saturday)—Rest Cricket Club, 2-30 p.m.; November 24 (Sunday)—Rest Cricket Club, 11-30 a.m.

Cambridge University Mathematical Tripos Wranglers include B. Kuttner Patel.—Reuter.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

Mr. Keshav Anant Sapre, LL.B. to act temporarily as District and Sessions Judge, Sholapur, vice Mr. D. D. Nanavati, I.C.S., transferred.

Mr. Oscar Henry Brown, LL.B. Barrister-at-Law, to do duty as Additional Presidency Magistrate with effect from the 30th May, 1929.

Mr. M. A. F. Coelho to do duty as Additional Presidency Magistrate with effect from the 4th June, 1929.

Mr. P. L. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate, has been granted leave on average pay for one month and eight days with effect from the 1st May, 1929.

Mr. J. Copping, Officiating Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, to continue to officiate as Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, with effect from the 1st June 1929, vice Mr. J. W. Power on leave.

Mr. A. G. Wells, I.C.S., to do duty as Assistant Collector, Belgaum, vice Rao Bahadur S. S. Koimattur appointed to act as Collector of Belgaum.

Mr. Puttappa Lingappa Benni to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Bijapur, vice Mr. B. S. Shirolkar retiring.

Mr. Manjunath Shantappa Tuggerse, Divisional Forest Officer, Kanara Coast Division, si granted privilege leave for four months with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

The appointment of Mr. S. N. Moos, I.E.S., to the special temporary post of Assistant Director of Public Instruction is to continue from the 1st April 1929 up to the 31st March 1930.

Dr. A. M. Chaudhari is appointed as Honorary Surgeon, Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, Bombay.

With effect from the 19th April 1929, vice Mr. D. G. Ommanney retired:—

Mr. G. S. Wilson to be Deputy Inspector General of Police.

Mr. D. Healy to be Superintendent of Police, Selection Grade, vice Mr. G. S. Wilson.

Mr. A. W S Barnard to be Superintendent of Police, vice Mr. D. Healy.

With effect from 29th April 1929, vice Mr. P.M. Stewart, Barrister-at-Law proceeding on leave:

Mr. J. C. Curry to officiate as Selection Grade Superintendent of Police.

With effect from 4th May 1929, vice Mr. A. S. Holland appointed to act as Deputy Inspector General of Police:—

Mr. W. R. G. Smith to officiate as Selection Grade Superintendent of Police.

Mr. F. W. Allison, I.C.S., to be Secretary to Government, Legal Department and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, vice Mr. Balak Ram, deceased.

Mr. A. S. R. Macklin, I.C.S. as Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation for the Settlement of Aden with effect from the date of his taking over charge as Judicial Assistant to the Resident at Aden vice Mr. J. T. Lawrence, I.C.S.

Dr. S. R. Moolgaokar to be Professor of Surgery, Grant Medical College, and Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, for a period of five years on an honorarium of Rs. 300 per mensem vice Dr. A. K. Dalal, deceased.

B. B. AND C I RAILWAY POLICE COOPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY

The annual meeting of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Cooperative Police Society was held on Wednesday last at the Police Headquarters, Dadar, under he presidentship of Major Kantawalla, the Superintendent of Police, B. B. and C. I. Railway

The report that was adopted show the work done by the Managing Committee. It shows a set-aside of Rs. 250 for the Reserve Fund of the Society, Rs. 139 for the family benefit fund of the deceased. Rs. 160 as Bonus for the workers, besides the usual expenditure. The Society was also able to declare a Dividend of 9 per cent on the share capital of the members, and was in a position to give 6 per cent as the rate of interest on the fixed deposits of the members.

At the close of the meeting the Propaganda Officer addressed a few words upon the importance of the movement, and advised them to be careful while borrowing and not to misuse the cheap facilities.

LATE DR. A. K DALAL

A resolution of condolence was passed at a condolence meeting of the students, staff, colleagues and friends of the late Dr. A. K. Dalal, O.B.E., F.R.C.S., Professor of Surgery and Surgeon, Sir J. J. Hospital which was held under the chairmanship of Lt.-Col. A. F. Hamilton, I.M.S., in the Anatomy Theatre of the College on Monday, 10th June 1929 at 4-30 p.m.

"MAC" TO MEET DAWES

Questions of Anglo-American Relations

LONDON, June 13.

The arrival to-morrow of Mr. Dawes, the new American Ambassador, is awaited very keenly in view of the prospective MacDonald-Hoover conversations in Washington. It is announced that Mr. Dawes will go to Forres to meet Mr. MacDonald shortly after his arrival. Forres is seventeen miles from Lossiemouth and as both are keen golfers the meeting at Speyside links may be a prelude to more serious conversations.

Mr. MacDonald interviewed by Reuter said: "We shall meet at luncheon table and in short space of three or four hours great questions of Anglo-American co-operation in the cause of disarmament and permanent peace will be opened."

Mr. MacDonald, in an interview, expressed the hope that nothing that human beings could remove would stand in the way of the attainment of their objects. "Our talk will be a most informal that has ever happened".—Reuter.

MAZAGAON TRAGEDY

FURTHER EVIDENCE

The following further evidence was led by the Prosecution before Mr. Brown Special Presidency Magistate Mazagaon, Bombay, in the case in which 11 Hindus were charged with rioting and committing the murder of 3 Pathans on 6th February in the compound of Lohana Chawl, Mazagaon. Sheikh Mohamed Sheikh Husein deposed that on 6th February at about 3 p.m. he saw a crowd of Hindus chasing and assaulting with stones and sticks four pathans at St. Mary's Road, Mazagaon. The Pathans ran for their lives into the compound of the Lohana Chawl followed by the crowd. Then accused No. 3 Hirji Poonja said to Jagnandan accused No. 2 to assault all the Pathans whom he met for which he (accused No. 3) would be responsible. Whereupon accused Nos. 2, 3 4 and 5 assaulted the Pathans with sticks. After that they came out and shouted "Khalashogaya, Khalashogaya".

Dr. Nunan, the Police Surgeon, was examined as to the examination of the dead bodies of the 3 Pathans. He said that the death in each case was caused by the fracture of the skull. Himaat Ullah Karimbux, a watchman employed in William Jacks and Co., deposed that he saw from his chawl at Mazagaon a crowd of Hindus armed with sticks. The crowd pelted the Pathans with stones, whereupon the Pathans ran inside the compound of Banayas' Chawl. The crowd followed the Pathans. In the crowd there were Khadu Bhaya, and Kurson Teli. He did not know what happened inside the compound. But after a while the crowd came out hurling their sticks in the air and shouting out "Khalas, Khalas."

Bachu Virji, a witness for the prosecution, told the court that he has a cycle shop in Israel chawl at Mazagaon. At about 3 p.m. on that day Walji Kasa accused No. 5 with several Ghatis came to his shop and demanded a rupee from him. When he wanted to know why it was required, he was told that money was collected from other shop-keepers also to protect the shops from being looted. He refused to pay whereupon they all went away.

Mirahmed Nadar, another witness for the prosecution, narrated the sad experience he and his five companions had on the day in question. He said that they were going to Khetwadi along Mazagaon Road, when they came as far as the Lohana Chawl at Mazagaon, some Hindus threw stones at them and to save their lives they all six ran into the compound at the Mazagaon Castle. At about 3 p.m. a police officer and a military picket arrived there and rescued them.

Sub-Inspector Soleman attached to the Byculla Police Station who investigated this case deposed that on receipt of certain information he and Sub-Inspector Alim went to Mazagaon and saw a crowd of 400 Hindus all along St. Mary's Road, Mazagaon. They kept the crowd at bay as they were in a defiant attitude. He tried to save six Pathans who had taken refuge in the Mazagaon Castle. The dead bodies of the three Pathans were also removed. He further deposed when the different witnesses made their statements and by whom the different accused were identified. Sub-Inspector Alim said in his examination-in-chief that he found 2 Pathans lying dead in a pool of blood and a third Pathan at a short distance from them with injuries on his person. P. H. 294-Shariff Khan deposed to the arrest of some of the accused. Besides the above the Prosecution examined a few more witnesses and then closed the case. The learned Magistrate then heard the arguments advanced by the Counsels and advocates on behalf of their respective clients and discharged accused Nos. 6, 7, 9, 10 and 11 and postponed passing order against the other accused till Friday, 14th June.

CORPORATION'S "NO"

Textile Dispute Conference

CITY FATHERS TALK OF "DIGNITY"!

WILL TAKE INDEPENDENT ACTION

The Bombay Municipal Corporation decided on Thursday not to send their representatves to the conference proposed to be called by the Bombay Shareholders' Association to bring about a settlement of the present mill strike. At the last meeting Dr. K. E. Dadachanji had moved the President and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta be sent as representatives of the Corporation to the proposed Conference. In the debate on Thursday, some Councillors urged the House to look to their dignity and not to participate with a body which had no standing. The President announced that a special meeting of the Corporation would be called shortly to consider the question of mill strike. The question, therefore, would be threshed out by the Corporation independently. The resolution of Dr. Dadachanji was negatived and the amendment to act independently in the matter was agreed to.

THIRD PARTY SHOULD INTERVENE.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas continuing the debate said it was high time that the labour dispute should be taken out of the hands of the contending parties. If associations like the Chamber of Commerce and East India Cotton Association sent their representatives to the Conference he did not see any reason why the Corporation should not send their representatives to bring about a settlement of the labour strike. Both parties to the dispute carried on propaganda in a spirit of intense antagonism and he expressed a hope, that the Municipal representatives at the proposed conference would try to effect a change in the mentality of both the parties. He regretted that a practical businessman like Mr. Stones had expressed a desire to fight to a finish but hoped that the Conference would bring about a permanent settlement.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi, expressing his personal views, said that it would be in fitness of things if the Corporation took the initiative and appoint a committee of their own. He therefore moved an amendment that the letter of the Shareholders' Association be recorded and they be informed that the Corporation themselves wanted to take action in the matter.

Prof. V. G. Rao seconded and Dr. M. C. Javle supported the amendment.

WARNING TO CORPORATION.

Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai warned the Corporation, that if they did not act at once, they would be liable to prosecution for negligence. (Laughter).

President: A special meeting of the Corporation is to be called shortly for the purpose.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram urged the House to look to their dignity first, before they sent their representatives to a Conference at the invitation of some Tom, Dick and Harry (laughter.)

Government were tryng to bring about settlement and he advised the House not to take any hasty action, but to await the results of Government's intervention.

MR. SAHASRABUDHE'S SUGGESTION.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe moved another amendment requesting the representatives of the Corporation to take part in the Conference on the lines suggested by him in the letter addressed to the Corporation. His suggestions were that the parties concerned should obtain from the Government a legislation to safeguard the interests equally of both the parties.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhlay seconded the amendment.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta urged the House not to stand on their dignity in a grave crisis like that. He also reminded the Corporation that Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the ex-President of the Municipal Corporation, whose portrait hung in the Corporation Hall was neither a Tom nor a Dick nor a Harry as he was the President of the Shareholders' Association.

At this stage closure was moved and the amendment of Mr. Dalvi was agreed to as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

RECEPTION TO KABALI

Youths Step in where Elders Fail

AN APPEAL TO PUBLIC

BOMBAY, June 13.

At a meeting of the representatives of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood Bombay Youth League, Ghatkopar Young Men's Association, Muslim Students' Union, Youth Lodge Theosophical Society, Young Men's Hindu Association, Young Men's Parsee Association, The Students' League and Friends' Union it has been decided to received Mr. Kabali at the Railway Station on the day of his arrival and to hold a public meeting of welcome the same day in the evening at Cawasji Jehangir Hall when one of the prominent citizens will preside and present him with an address. It has also been decided to hold a Social Gathering of members of those Institutes in honour of Kabali on a subsequent day. Members of the public desirous of contributing towards the expenses of these functions are requested to send in their contributions to Hon. Secretaries, Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpatty.

Latest Cotton Quotations.

NEW YORK

JULY.

NEW YORK FUTURES RISE 12 POINTS.

New York, June 13.

Previous closing rate	18.56
To-day opening rate	18.63 to 18.62
Difference	+.07 to +.06
To-day's closing rate	18.68
Difference	+.12

Yesterday's buying power was again evidenced this morning and despite favourable weather reports the New York cotton market opened at a rise of 6 points and a further rise of 10 points was registered. The buying which was mostly short covering was stimulated by expectations of bullish Government reports which are due to-morrow. When prices recorded rise up 16 points there was some profit-taking, during the later part of the session and the market closed again at a net rise of 12 points.

EXPECTATION.

On Friday the 14th instant the Liverpool market is due to open at unchanged prices to a decline of 1 point, while in Bombay Broach July/August is expected to open at Rs. 339-8-0.

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, June 13.

Previous closing rate	9.92
To-day's opening rate	9.97
Difference	+.05
To-day's closing rate	10.04
Difference	+.12

The Liverpool cotton market was due to open at a rise of 8 points in sympathy with overnight advance at New York. But weather reports being favourable business commenced at a rise of 5 points. There was marked absence of selling orders and prices at 12-15 were quoted 7 points higher. During the early part of the afternoon the market registered a further rise of 1 point, but during the last hour sharp rise was recorded on firm New York advices. The market closed at a rise of 12 points with a good undertone. Yesterday's sellers were replacing their purchases in anticipation of bullish consumption and weevil reports. Middling American Spot Cotton prices registered a sharp rise of 15 points and closed at 10.29d. per lb. Egyptian Cotton slowly responded to the rise in American and closed at a rise of 10 points to 16.90.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

Messrs. Bishamberlal Maheshwari have received the following cables:—

(1) No precipitation, warmer. Western Belt generally fair. The United States Weather Bureau Report forecasts all balance entire cotton belt partly cloudy.

(2) Between midnight and daybreak scattered showers port Smith and Oklohama.

CLAIM AGAINST "HERALD" DIRECTORS

A CONSENT DECREE

The Hon. Mr. Justice Rangnekar at the High Court heard the suit filed by Torlief Ashland, paper merchants to recover three sums of Rs. 8,917, Rs. 9,089 and Rs. 5,160 from the National Newspapers Ltd., proprietors of the "Indian National Herald" and its Directors. B. G. Horniman, V. A. Desai, K. F. Nariman, Balubhai T. Desai, C. P. Nanavaty, and Pothan Joseph. The claims were based on three promissory notes passed by the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that the defendants by an indent dated October 1926 instructed him to purchase 195 tons of glazed paper on certain terms and conditions. The company undertook to procure the guarantee of their bankers for payment of the price. After the goods were delivered to the company they wanted to indent for 150 tons more through the plaintiff who, however refused to order any more goods for them as the Company had failed to give the promised guarantee. He, however, offered to order the goods if the Company procured the guarantee from defendants 2 to 7 (i.e. the Directors) for the price of both indents. This was done and the stock of paper indented for were delivered to the Company before April 1927. And as the Company could not pay for the last two shipments, they passed a promissory note in favour of plaintiff for Rs. 8-917 in April 1928. Two other notes were similarly passed by the Company in respect of Rs. 9-089-7-0 and Rs. 5,160-6-0 on subsequent dates.

Defendants 4 and 5 denied all liability and contended that the guarantee was to be signed by all the Directors, and as Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who was also a Director had not signed, it was inoperative as against them.

When the suit came up for hearing, the parties came to terms and a consent decree was obtained whereby it was agreed that defendants 4 and 5 were to pay Rs. 13-228 with interest in full satisfaction of the claim and the costs of the suit.

A SUCCESSFUL APPEAL

LOWER COURT'S ORDER DECLARED ILLEGAL

The Sangamnir Hanuman Jayanti Procession was prohibited by Rao Saheb G. S. Tambe the Special Divisional Magistrate, Ahmednagar in April last under Section 144 C.P.C. The said order was challenged by the residents of Sangamnir in the High Court of Bombay. The case was heard on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Patkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Wild.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar instructed by Mr. Kher, Solicitor appeared for the applicants.

Their Lordships, after hearing the case, declared the order illegal and set it aside.

AVACNCIES IN B. P. C. C.

BHULESHWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE INVITE NOMINATIONS

Nominations duly proposed and seconded by the members of the Bhuleshwar Congress Committee are invited for the two vacant seats in the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. In case of contest the election will be held in the Committee's Office on Saturday (the 22nd instant) between 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m. (S. T.). Nominations should be sent to the Committee's Office on or before Thursday the 20th instant.

The Committee further wishes to intimate that those who intend to stand for the coming B. P. C. C. election in October, should become Congress members on or before the 28th June. Otherwise they will not be eligible for the election. Those persons who have got the Committee's membership books, should bring them for record by the evening of the 28th instant.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, June 13.

Silver ready	24	5	0
Lower	0	1	0
Silver forward	24	6	0
Lower	0	1	0

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, June 13.

1st Settlement	55	9	0
2nd Settlement	55	7	0
3rd Settlement	55	8	0
	June 13.		
	June 12.		

City & Suburbs

TO-DAY.

First LL.B. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

Harwood League: B. B. R. A. v. Attached Section, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 15.

Jarthost-no-Diso: Banks closed.

Harwood League: Ulsters v. Cheshires, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

MONDAY, June 17.

The Bombay Provincial Cooperative Bank, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Apollo Street, 2 p.m.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Managing Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House in New B. P. C. C. Meeting Hall.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra s.s. "Bandara" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 15th instant and not on the 14th instant as previously notified.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. "Aymeric" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on to-day (Friday) the 14th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O S K steamer "Shinnoh Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on the 11th June and is due to arrive in Bombay on the 24th June, via Penang and Colombo.

The outward P and O mail steamer "Naldera" with the mails from London of the 6th instant arrived at Port Said at 6-30 a.m. on the 12th instant and left there at 11 a.m. the same day.

"ZOROASTER AND AHURAMAZDA'S LAW."

Public lecture by the Tapasvee U. Mynn of the "Unity Dharma Sabha", Matunga, will be delivered in English at the hall of the Theosophical Society, French Bridge, Chowpaty to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) on "Zoroaster and Ahuramazda's Law."

B. B. and C I RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' UNION

Under the auspices of the above Union a meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Damodar Thakersi Hall, Poibavdi, Parel, when Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside.

AN ADDRESS TO MR. SENJIT

An address was presented to Mr. Chotalal Bapujee Senjit in a beautiful silver casket by the members of the mercantile community through the President, Rev. Cowburn on Saturday last on the eve of his retirement after serving the Imperial Bank of India over a period of 37 years.

SAKINABAI DISPENSARY

In Mrs. Sakinabai Hasham Premji Charitable Dispensary. The total attendance for the month of May was 5,443 out of which 660 were males, 2323 were females and 2460 were children.

THE BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE

The Secretary of the Bombay Youth League writes:—

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Youth League will be held on Sunday the 7th July 1929. The membership forms and registers have been taken away by the police during the raid at the office. Hence the new register which has been carefully prepared is likely not to be exhaustive. The addresses of some of the members are found to be incorrect and incomplete, as the letters written to members are returned from the dead letter office of the Post Office. The register will be placed in the Youth League Office, and the members are hereby requested to see that their names are in the register and also that their addresses are correct. The office will be open between 6 to 8 p.m., every day.

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The
Bombay Chronicle
FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1929.

Another Lloyd's Folly.

We have published during this week a series of four special articles on Bombay's Drainage Problem. The articles were written by one who has made an exhaustive and careful study of a problem on the proper solution of which depends the health of the City. The revelations which the writer of this series, who has very properly assumed the pseudonym of "Citizen", has made bring into relief the fact that the Municipal authorities have, in tackling this problem, been responsible for all but perpetrating what is a Lloyd's Folly on a somewhat minor scale and that unless other citizens of Bombay and their representatives in the Corporation pay heed to the note of warning sounded by him and take immediate steps to see that the right measures are taken which will meet the drainage needs of the City in the most efficient manner and with the least expenditure of money, the history of the Back Bay scandal will, in some measure, be repeated. The existing arrangements for draining the sewage of the City are most inadequate. The natural line of expansion for the City is in the North. In recent years it has developed considerably in this direction, but no provision for the proper drainage of the Northern parts of the City has been made so far. Not that the Corporation has not been alive to the need for making this provision. But it has delayed taking the right action because it has not been properly served in this matter by its officers, particularly Mr. Mackison, the late Municipal Engineer, who, for reasons best known to himself but which are a mystery to others, developed eleventh hour objections to the completion of the Love Grove Outfall and a strange love for another scheme for the North of Bombay. As "Citizen" has pointed out in his articles, "If Mr. Mackison had not stopped the work of the new Sewerage Outfall at Love Grove, which he undertook to complete to a length of 4,000 feet for a sum of Rs. 25,00,000 after having spent nearly 20,00,000 in building only a very short length of the Outfall, the new Outfall would have been completed long ago and the sewerage of the North of the Island would have been taken in hand without the serious delay that has occurred."

How dangerous the delay has been will be realised by a recapitulation of the history of Bombay's drainage. It was in 1877 that a Committee was appointed by the Government of Bombay at the request of the Corporation to advise the latter regarding the proper place for the discharge of the City's sewage. On the recommendation of this Committee an Outfall was constructed a few feet to the North of the present Love Grove Outfall in 1880. The Outfall, however, was not satisfactory as it gave out most offensive smell making the surrounding area almost uninhabitable. This was so because "the Outfall was carried only a few feet into the sea and was not under a sufficient head of sea water and the sewage discharge was not in a fresh state and was consequently putrid and offensive." In order to remedy this nuisance the Corporation commissioned a well-known firm of Marine Engineers and Contractors, Messrs. Lowther, Kidd and Company, to report if it was possible to provide at Love Grove a satisfactory and successful Outfall. The firm in their report said: "A careful consideration of the whole result leaves no doubt that provided the Outfall be carried out as proposed so as to discharge into the full tidal current, the sewage will be discharged at such a depth and carried to such a distance as to ensure its exposure to the action of a large volume of the sea water which will render it innocuous before it reaches the shore, thus fully ensuring the success of the Outfall." The cost of the scheme proposed by them they estimated at Rs. 36 1/2 lakhs. The scheme was subjected to the closest scrutiny by a committee of Bombay engineers serving Government, the Port Trust and the Improvement Trust as well as by Sir John Wolfe Barry. Finally it was examined by Mr. Mackison himself. All these experts, while they suggested slight modifications, approved of the scheme in so emphatic a manner that Mr. Cadell, the then Municipal Commissioner, in submitting it to the Corporation, said that "it had been very carefully considered by Mr. Mackison as well as by the best authorities available and that they were fortunate in having obtained such practical unanimity of opinion from all those who had reported on it." The Corporation lost no time in sanctioning it. Mr. Mackison estimated its cost at Rs. 25,00,000 and the Corporation entrusted the work to him to be carried out departmentally. How did Mr. Mackison carry out the decision of the Corporation? He began the work in 1914 and by 1920-21 finished only half the length of the Outfall having spent on it Rs. 20 lakhs out of Rs. 25 lakhs which the Corporation had sanctioned for the whole work. Not only did he thus exceed his own estimates by nearly 100 per cent., thus anticipating the methods of the Back Bay engineers, but he also stopped the work without any previous reference to or sanction of the Corporation. The present Commissioner's plea that Mr. Mackison arrived in India too late to have an opportunity of criticising the scheme of the Outfall as a whole and was faced with the fact that the Outfall had been accepted by the Corporation is not borne out by facts. For, Mr. Mackison arrived in Bombay in 1911 when the scheme had not emerged from the scrutiny of experts and he himself reported at length upon it, generally supporting it and it was not until 1924 that the Corporation finally sanctioned it. Nor can Mr. Mackison's plea that he had stopped the work as he became convinced that the object for which the Outfall was taken in hand would not be served if it were completed, hold water. For, Mr. Cadell, in his Press Note as Chairman of the Port Trust, very emphatically pointed out the enormous advantages that had been secured as a result of even the partially constructed Outfall and Mr. Daruwala, the Drainage Engineer, reported from his personal experience and observations that as much as 90 per cent. of the original nuisance had disappeared.

The fact is that Mr. Mackison had in the meanwhile become enamoured of a new sewage scheme for North Bombay. This was the construction of an Outfall at Antop Hill based on the costly "Activated Sludge Process." This new-fangled scheme secured the blessing of Mr. Watson. Fortunately some wide-awake members of the Corporation refused to be hustled by Mr. Mackison, and the scheme was referred by the Drainage Committee for the opinion of Mr. Daruwala, the ex-Drainage Engineer of the Municipality. The Report which Mr. Daruwala submitted is a most valuable one and throws a flood of light on the ways of the Municipal Executive which have not seldom involved unnecessary heavy financial responsibility on the Corporation. It deserves to be read and carefully pondered over by every member of the Corporation. Mr. Daruwala has conclusively shown that not only was the decision not to complete the Love Grove Outfall most unwise and unjustifiable but also that the Antop Hill scheme is uncalled-for and will prove a financial disaster to the Municipality. We have already referred to Mr. Daruwala's view, which every citizen of Bombay can corroborate from his own experience, that the nuisance at Love Grove has decreased by 90 per cent. Mr. Daruwala re-inforces his view with copious relevant extracts from technical journals and opinions of experts in Great Britain and America, not excluding Mr. Watson himself who, he pertinently points out, held different views at different times. He effectively deals with Mr. Mackison's argument against completing the Love Grove Outfall on the ground of constructional difficulty and cost by pointing out that the difficulty is not a new one as it existed even in the case of the present length of the Outfall and that as regards the cost Mr. Mackison had in 1923 expressed quite the contrary opinion. Mr. Daruwala's case against the Antop Hill scheme and its purification works is not less unanswerable. As he points out, in a sea coast city so favourably situated as Bombay the proper mode of discharge of sewage is into the sea and he quotes authoritative opinion in support of his contention. Not the least of these authorities is Mr. Watson himself the protagonist of the artificial purification process who, giving his opinion before the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal said: "It is clearly the duty of every Local authority which has large volumes of river or sea water close at hand to take advantage of such, for purification by dilution, before they decide to construct expensive plant to do the same artificially." This was said in England. But when the experts come to India they do not hesitate to contradict themselves and recommend construction of "expensive plant" to do artificially what can be done with much less cost otherwise. Rather than be misguided by such imported "experts" the citizens of Bombay we have no doubt will endorse the following conclusions of Mr. Daruwala: "I think the Corporation will be well advised in rejecting the proposal for an Outfall into the harbour. At Love Grove we are in a known land, we know the conditions there, no risks will be run, there will be no leap in the dark and no further experiments necessary. With an Outfall into the harbour, the Corporation must provide for expensive purification works, costing a large sum of money in initial cost and also in annual running expenses while the purification works recommended are of an extremely delicate and ticklish nature, the proper working of which is still not understood by engineers and experts. Then, there are great risks, suits for damages from salt pan-owners, failure of the purification works and thereby non-compliance by the Corporation with the conditions laid down by the Port Trust and consequently possible suits by the latter body against the Corporation. Then there is the threatened right of the Trust to insist upon the Municipality undertaking an extension of the Outfall in case the Kurla creek is closed in connection with the reclamation or development schemes which might be undertaken by the Port Trust." Apart from the technical objections to the Antop Hill scheme, the financial objection to it are all-prevailing. Thanks to Mr. Mackison the Corporation has already spent more than it should have on the Love Grove. The new scheme suggested by Mr. Mackison is estimated to cost about 40 lacs. As the population increases additions will have to be made to the purification plant, involving expenditure of lacs of rupees from time to time. All this, of course, may help British manufacturers. In these days of financial stringency in the City will not this enormous expenditure and the still more enormous recurring liability be a criminal waste of the rate-payers' money when, if Love Grove Outfall is completed, there will much less money to be spent and there will be no future liabilities? "Citizen" in concluding his series wrote:—"The present stringent financial condition of the Corporation has been brought about by many a wild cat scheme of this engineer and he is now dragging the Corporation to the verge of another abyss and one false step on the part of the Corporation will plunge them into the depth of that abyss. To sanction the Mackison-Watson scheme with an Outfall at the Antop Hill would mean that the present Corporation will leave to the future generations a legacy for which they will really deserve their curses." We trust the new Corporation will justify the trust reposed in it by the citizens by setting its face strongly against the Antop Hill scheme and will thus save the future citizens of Bombay from being saddled with the legacy of another version of Lloyd's Folly.

Dissemination of News

It is announced that Mr. R. S. Bajpai, the Director of Public Information with the Government of India, has been deputed to Meerut to supervise the publicity arrangements regarding the accounts of the trial. A correspondent of the "Hindustan Times" alleges that Mr. Bajpai has arranged with the Associated Press "to give long and free reports to reactionary papers in India as well as in England and in America." If this is true, we do not see any reason why Government should squander away public money in this manner. There is in fact no need for the descent of Mr. Bajpai on Meerut. The Magistrate in charge of the case must see to it that recognised news agencies are allowed all reasonable facilities for the collection and dissemination of news. From the news agencies the public is entitled to expect a detailed account of the facts of the case, not rhetorical comments fancifully illustrating the facts. We are told that Mr. Langford James made a declaration in "measured tones." Whatever the phrase may mean, those who report proceedings for a news agency evidently mistake their vocation when they employ the language of an Edgar Wallace "thriller."

INDIAN NATIONALS IN SOUTH AFRICA

THEIR UNSATISFACTORY AND HUMILIATING POSITION

Messrs. N. A. Camay and M. I. Patel, joint secretaries of the Transvaal British Indian Association, are on a short visit to this country. As the duly appointed officers of the Indian public they consider it their sacred duty to place the facts, without any embellishment or equivocation, before the Indian public in general and the leaders of the public opinion and the Indian Government. They desire to direct public attention to the serious position of the South African Indians in general and the vast body of Indian merchants in Johannesburg in particular.

In the past, the Indian Government protested through the Imperial Government against the iniquitous and repressive laws of the various South African Governments, against the Indians and the maltreatment of the Indians by the late South African Republic constituted one of the chief causes which led to the unfortunate Anglo-Boer War. At the termination of the war, it was anticipated, as a natural corollary, that all the ills that the Indian settlers laboured under, would be mere incidents of the dead past and an era of peace and good-will towards the long-suffering Indians would dawn, relying on the time-honoured British traditions of liberty, equity and equality of opportunity. Unhappily for the voiceless Indians, it was not so willed by Providence.

AVALANCHE OF REPRESSION.

Not only did the Crown Colony Government unearth all the repressive Republican laws and enforce them with the utmost vigour, but far more oppressive and degrading enactments were introduced which the self-respecting Indians manfully resisted. The enforcement of the old laws and the introduction of new ones undermined the faith of the Indians in the Imperial Government. Even at the time of the grant of the Charter of Union of the four Provinces, no effective safeguards were provided for the protection of the interests of the Indians, who are thus practically left at the tender mercy of the Union Parliament. Despite a nominal proviso in the Act of Union reserving for His Majesty's assent all class or racial legislation, no Governor-General or the Representative of His Majesty has dared in the past to veto such enactments against the wishes of the Europeans in view of the advanced status of the Dominion, as if the voteless and unrepresented Indians were created to remain under perpetual European domination regardless of their status in life, culture and traditions.

It was expected that with the friendly operation of the Cape Town Agreement, the long overdue amelioration of the condition of the settled Indians was within sight and their position would be sufficiently advanced, if not entirely improved.

THE INDIAN AGREEMENT.

The objects of the Cape Town Agreement, among others are:—

1. To reduce the Indian population to a measurable compass or an "irreducible minimum" by a scheme of voluntary repatriation or assisted emigration.
2. To make the remaining Indians permanent settlers of South Africa, with the right to return there, hitherto left unrestricted in the case of the Transvaal Indians now limited to three years, under pain of forfeiture of the right in the event of exceeding the period.
3. To uplift the permanent Indian population by providing educational and 'other' facilities so as not to let them lag behind other sections of the South African people.
4. To revise the existing trade licensing laws, restricting the discretionary powers of the municipal or local authorities for refusal of first applications, transfers or renewals of license, with the right of appeal to a superior tribunal.

REDUCTION OF THE INDIAN POPULATION.

As regards the first object it is not expressly stipulated to what dimensions the reduction of the Indians is to take place, be it stated with due regard to the capability of the Indian Government delegates who were thus imposed upon unwittingly by the astuteness of the Union Government, who left the matter in ambiguity, with the result that Dr. Malan and Mr. Tielman Roos, two Union Ministers have already threatened to re-introduce the Areas Reservation Bill if the Agreement fails to operate satisfactorily, i.e., to the advantage of the Europeans. Though under the assisted emigration scheme over 6,000 Indians have been voluntarily(?) repatriated to India, no corresponding advantage has, so far, accrued to the settled Indians nearly 75 per cent. of whom are South Africans by birth to whom India is merely a geographical expression and whose mode of living as also of the majority of the homeborn Indians is just as much westernised as that of the Europeans. The prohibition of Indian immigration under the Immigration Laws and the reduction of the Indians by voluntary repatriation have proved the sincerity of Indians to meet the wishes of the Europeans who, for their part have lamentably failed to perform their obligations towards the Indians, and have, moreover, evinced open hostility to the Indians and their progress.

INDIANS AS PERMANENT SETTLERS.

To give effect to the second object to make the remaining Indians permanently settled in South Africa, it is reasonable to expect that they should not be denied the elementary rights of humanity. They should have avenues open to them to earn an honest livelihood in the land of their birth or adoption. Under the exsting Gold Law and Townships Act the Indians in the Transvaal are prohibited from occupying premises in mining areas and private and Government townships, and are therefore restricted from trading in such areas and townships, under pain of confiscation of the property hired to, or held under lease by them. On the strength of these laws and fortified by legal opinion, the Municipal Council of Johannesburg has witheld the grant of the certificates for the issue of trading licenses to a vast majority of Indians from the beginning of this year on the ground that they have no statutory right of occupation of the premises in mining areas and private and government townships although the General Dealers Control Ordinance, which was designed to operate specially against Indians as admitted by the late Transvaal Administrator, restricts the municipality's right of refusal of the certificate to only three grounds, quite dis-

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

Puerile.

In a letter to the "Times" Sir Michael O'Dwyer again trots out the ancient puerile objection against Indian Nationalists that they aim at a Brahmin oligarchy to exploit the lower castes, now safe under the aegis of the benign British Government. From one not accustomed to the limitations of truth a little more originality was expected. The objection might have had some currency in Sir Michael's time, but it now brings blushes to the cheeks of even the White bureaucrat in India. The spirit of discontent against the present system of Government, even if it was released at one time by the Brahmins, has now spread to all castes and classes, though only one Bardoli has demonstrated the fact for the present. We do not care to discuss the objection further.

Doubly Odious.

If the British wish to prevent Brahmin oligarchy, they can do so by conceding universal franchise along with Swaraj. Brahmin oligarchy would certainly be odious, but the domination of the alien "white Brahmins" is doubly odious. Sir Michael thinks it is fortunate that the Simon Commission has its hands unfettered. So is the spirit of the Indian people.

The Test.

The Meerut prisoners have demanded the barest justice in appealing to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to have so momentous a case tried by jury in a High Court. The appeal will put to a crucial test British Labour's professions of justice to the poor. It remains to be seen whether British Labour will stand the test or adopt the argument of the furcoat. Reuter understands that Mrs. Naidu has already interviewed Mr. Wedgewood Benn about this matter, though she is herself diplomatically reticent on the nature of the interview. Her view that the position of the Labour Party is of exceptional delicacy and difficulty at the present juncture fairly hints at the exceptional difficulty of India getting justice from the Party.

Pin-pricks.

The arbitrary conduct of the Meerut police in refusing to admit without permit defence lawyers in the alleged conspiracy case, to the Garden House suddenly and inconveniently converted into a Temple of Justice, has not received the prompt condemnation it merited from the magistrate in charge of the case. Mr. Chagla's crushing rejoinder to this official that the police are not so dense as not to recognise lawyers in robes from laymen is a reminder to the public that the discourteous treatment of the defence lawyers is only an item in a foolish campaign of pin-pricks. The impertinent interjection of Mr. Langford James who rushed to the rescue of the police by saying "I fail to see how the police can recognise defence lawyers. I myself do not know all" indicates that this member of the legal profession is urgently in need of studying the privileges of the profession he practises and the importance of standing by them. Even in India the public is entitled to presume that lawyers must have the freest access to a court of law.

A Thought for the Day.

"It is liberty alone which fits men for liberty. This proposition, like every other in politics, has its bounds, but it is far safer than the counter-doctrine, wait till they are fit."

W. E. GLADSTONE.

LABOUR M. P. FOR MEERUT DEFENCE

(Cintinued from page 1.)

trate to dictate the order. On resumption, Mr. Milner Whyte announced the order rejecting the petition. He held that in every trial the King-Emperor was complainant and it was true in this case in a very special sense that the Government of India as the complainant had the perfect right to lodge a complaint beore any court which, according to the criminal procedure code, had jurisdiction in the case.

"The argument that a man who normally resides in any presidency town is thereby entitled to trial by jury for the offences committed there is, therefore, entitled to trial by jury for any offence committed anywhere in India needs only to be stated to carry its own refutation. Nor can I agree that European prisoners by virtue of the constitution of England has a right to trial by Jury in any part of the World. This Court has full jurisdiction to deal with the case. Great stress was laid on the moral right of the accused to trial by jury, but it was admitted that the court has no power to defy the law for moral considerations. Legally I have no alternative, but to reject this preliminary objection."

"STRAYING INTO IRRELEVANT MATTERS".

Mr. Chagla invited the court's attention to the provision in the criminal procednure code wherein no specific provision is laid down entitling the Public Prosecutor to make a preliminary address in a magisterial enquiry. He, however, did not wish to stand in the way of the Public Prosecutor and left it to the court to decide the matter, but he hoped that the court would prevent Mr. James touching matters irrelevant to the case.

Mr. Sinha illustrating the irrelevancy pointed out that Mr. James yesterday referred to anti-God activities of Communists. He submitted that Bible was no part of the Penal Code. (Laughter).

The Court hoped that Mr. James would not stray into matters irrelevant to the case.

Mr. Nariman raised another objection to the effect that the plaint was improper as it did not reveal the exact nature of the conspiracy for which the accused were charged with and so was defective.

Mr. Langford James submitted that any fair reading of the plaint would show that it was full and complete. He pointed out that more details could not be incorporated in the plaint in such cases, but he promised to give more details on the resumption of his opening address.

The court ruled out the defence objection.

MR. JAMES RESUMES OPENING ADDRESS

After the lunch interval Mr. Langford James resumed the opening address. He said that he had been accused of placing his own interpretation upon certain matters. He, therefore, proposed to read certain extracts from accredited books regarding this Communist international. Dealing with the objective of this body, Mr. James read extracts from M. Stalin's Communist International adopted by various Congresses of this body from 1920 onwards. All of these indicated, in clear terms that it was impossible to establish dictatorship of the proletariat by overthrowing capitalism without armed mass revolution. In order to achieve this object it was necessary to have a definite political party with a definite objective. A political party was absolutely essential in order to obtain political power. Mere shapeless labour organisations would not suffice. He further read more passages in order to illustrate his point, describing various methods advocated by leaders of Communist party for the purpose of achieving their aim. Among other methods and tactics it laid down, as regards various colonies and subject countries, that national movements of all kinds which at present were going on in these countries were to be utilised for furthering their ends, and when that purpose was achieved these allies of bourgeoise nationalist movements were to be abandoned to their fate. Further passages gave the opinions of Communist leaders, especially that of Mr. Palme Dutt whom Mr. Langford James was prepared to accept as a well-known authority on matters Communist which described the aspects legal as well as illegal of the Communist movement.

CREATING ATMOSPHERE FOR DIRECT ACTION.

Mr. James added: "I think from official statements of this body there cannot be any doubt that their objective is by means of strikes, demonstrations and other methods to make everybody disgruntled with a view to create an atmosphere favourable to direct action, and then bring about general strikes as a prelude to mass armed action. Mr. James then illustrated the theory of withering away state as expounded by Angel and amplified by Lenin.

'A. B. C. OF COMMUNISM.

Mr. Langford James continued that it was clearly laid down in Bolshevist literature that the substitution of the proletarian State for the Capitalist State was only possible by violent methods. Revolution was defined as an act in which part of the population forced itself on another part by rifles, ammunitions and the sword, that is, by authoritative means. The book named the A.B.C. of Communism stated that wolves could not be liked by sheep, and without a stern armed struggle with their antagonists, the Bolshevists could not get a proletarian Government of the world. To further their ends it was openly declared in the book it was necessary to crush opposition ruthlessly and resolutely, using, in extreme cases, terror. All stakeholders in the country must be killed or ground down into submission.

CHART OF THE COMINTERN.

Counsel next gave a vivid description of Communist organisation. His rough chart indicated various Communist bodies around a circle which represented the Comintern. Underneath it was the Executive Committee, which on occasions expanded into a plenum or enlarged Committee, and on occasions, contracted into a plesidium or smaller Sub-Committee. "We have got the honour of having among the accused one member of the Plesidium." (Laughter.) Then there were other large Committees, large only in name, as they were used as shop windows; the real work was done in the Secretariat under M. Stalin the General Secretary, who was virtually the dictator of Russia. He had banished notable Communists like Trotsky, Tomsky and Bukharin because they disagreed with him. Branching out from the Secretariat were Sub-Committees of the E.C.C.I. namely the O.R.G. (Organisation Bureau) O.G.P.U. (Police) A.G.I.P.R.O.P. (Agitation and Propaganda Department) which fermented revolutions, and the Editorial Staff, to see that nothing except Bolshevist literature was published in Russia. There also existed an Oriental Department and a Colonial Department which Mr. Langford James put it, "looked into our affairs" (Indian affairs). (Laughter.)

WHO PAYS BRADLEY AND SPRATT.

In addition to these bodies were Young Communists International, the Women's International, the Trades Union International, now called the R.I.L.U. and the Peasant Registers International, all working against "the White Terror." Supposing Textile workers in Bombay struck work instantly there would come from the Moscow Secretariat greetings and money from the International Textile Workers of the World. These bodies were increasingly multiplying. The headquarters of the R.I.L.U. was in Moscow. It claimed a membership of thirteen million organised workers in the world, all this strength to be used for the overthrow of capitalists. The R.I.L.U. and the Comintern were two separate bodies but their aims and objective were the same, and they were run by the same people. Two other important bodies which had assumed humble sounding names and were working in Great Britain under Moscow, were the Workers' Welfare League and the Labour's Research Department. Counsel said that these bodies had a special interest for India. It was through these bodies that Bradley and Spratt two of the accused were paid their salaries for doing Communist work in India. When once these two bodies were short of funds in England, they had to wire Moscow and Bradley and Spratt received money in due course.

Proceeding Mr. Langford James stated that amongst the Indian workers in England was Mr. Saklatvala, Secretary of the Workers Welfare League and lately a member of the British Parliament who "crashed" in the last election along with other distinguished candidates. There was Mr. C. P. Dutt who had written letters to the two accused Ghate and Bradley, greatly appreciating the letters written by the latter about the mill strikes in Bombay and rejoicing over their work. The letters were written from the Labour Research Department, and the Workers Welfare League, whose offices were situated in the same premises in London. Mr. Dutt wanted to know the result of the Jharia Conference but had feared that Mr. Joshi's influence (N. M. Joshi) would be too strong to permit of Communists capturing Indian labour organisations.

LEAGUE AGAINST IMPERIALISM

Mr. James then proceeded to explain his conception of the relations between the Moscow International and the League against Imperialism and quoting from the writings of well-known Communists, contended that the League Against Imperialism was under the camouflage of being a larger and wider body in reality an organisation subordinate to the Comintern and the E.C.C.I. He quoted from the writings of Welli Meiumzderg, Chatopadhyaya, Bokharin and Khatijama in which these gentlemen had expressed the opinion that the League against Imperialism was a body with great potentialities and as such, these potentialities should be exploited by the Communist International by giving more aid to this body.

THE COMMUNIST POISON.

Proceeding Mr. James said that it was the method of the Communists to introduce their poison in national and other labour bodies existing in the country and then let it ferment there. The accused in the present case had performed the task of introducing this virus into the Trade Union Congress and other labour bodies. They had even ben successful in getting some of them affiliated to the League against Imperialism. They had in effect tried to capture those bodies, and when unable to capture them they had ruthlessly carried on a propaganda against them and more especially against the leaders of those bodies.

Mr. James had not finished his address when the Court rose for the day, after adjourning further hearing of this case till the 24th. instant.—A.P.

CAPITAL-LABOUR TRIAL OF STRENGTH

(Continued from Page 12).

been brought about and continued. There could not possibly be any compromise on an issue of this character. If for any reason the Mill-owners fail to win in the struggle and if some compromise or pact or settlement had to be agreed to, there would be no peace in the industry. What happened after the appointment of the Fawcett Inquiry Committee was ample justification for this view. There would be a further outbreak of lightning strikes, and the peace and prosperity of the city would again be threatened. Mr. Mody hoped that the real implication of the present struggle would be recognised by all, and that Bombay would rise up as one man to fight this Communist menace which had played such havoc with the trade and industry of Bombay and the well-being of her citizens.

Subsequent to this interview, representatives of the East India Cotton Association met the Chairman and some members of the Committe eof the Association to discuss the situation and the issues were similarly explained to them by Mr. Mody. There is reason to think that the representatives of both the bodies were convinced that the present dispute was not a "Bona Fide" economic dispute, and that it was a strike brought about and fostered by Communist methods.

"STEADY INCREASE IN ATTENDANCE"

June 13.

The Bombay Mill-owners' Association, in their daily bulletin, state:—

"The steady increase in the number of people at work, which has been noted during the last week, continued to-day. The number working to-day is 75,370."

FIGHTING FOR TRADE UNIONISM

—:o:—

GIRNI KAMGAR UNION'S STATEMENT

The Secretary of the Girni Kamgar Union writes:—

Faced with a financial crisis in Bombay owing to their own obduracy, the mill-owners and their henchmen are now conspiring to prove to the public that the issues involved in the strike are not genuine, and that the strike is a part of Communist propaganda. This new stunt of the Mill-owners is, of course, not going to have any effect on the strikers and their leaders who only regard it as a preparation for sabotaging the strike in cold blood by using the huge apparatus of repression at the disposal of the Government.

It is interesting to note that this propaganda against the legitimate activities of the Union is daily gathering additional strength with the rapid development of the crisis on the Stock Exchange. It was one of the bodies connected with the Stock Exchange that openly said some days back that the 'Red-Flag Union' should be declared to be an illegal body. The ground for this was already prepared by the scurrilous propaganda of the mill-owners about intimidation and terrorisation of loyal workers. This propaganda had its effect in Government quarters and at the last interview which the representatives of the Girni Kamgar Union had with Sir Ghulam Hussein, the General Member went to the length of insinuating that the attack on Mr. Mayekar was inspired by the Girni Kamgar Union leaders. When the representatives of the workers challenged Sir Ghulam Hussein to prove his allegation, he chose to give an evasive reply which was not at all convincing.

As soon as the Stock Exchange dealers had their say, the whole capitalist press began to launch a most merciless attack on the leaders of the workers. It is also interesting to note that the initiative for taking stern measures has come from the native bourgeoisie, acting under the influence of the foreign capitalists who now command a domineering position in the mill industry. One should have no misgivings about Government taking stern measures against the strikers. For it always wanted to take such steps. The delay was simply due to the fact that the Government wanted the Indian capitalists to be the hangmen of the Bombay strikers.

At the conference of the mill-owners held to-day Mr. Mody is reported to have stressed on the necessity of curbing the activities of the Girni Kamgar Union, and meeting the "Communist menace which, according to him is at the bottom of the 'unreasonable demands" of the Union. The alliance of the native bourgeoisie and the Imperialist Government to keep down the workers' movement is thus complete and the Bombay workers are to be congratulated in exposing the hypocrisy of these pseudo-Nationalists who make theatrical speeches in the Assembly in the name of tre masses.

NO FAITH IN COURT OF ENQUIRY.

It has been suggested that the issues involved in the strike are not genuine and that the 'Communist leaders' of the Girni Kamgar Union have brought the workers on strike by misleading them. If the strike were not a genuine trade union affair, if the points involved did not really affect the workers, how could one explain the continuance of the strike for nearly two months? How could otherwise one explain the loyalty of the proletariat to its new leaders, chosen and approved of by itself? Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah understood this and questioned Mr. Mody at to-day's meeting as to how it was that at a given signal as many as a lakh of workers went on strike. Mr. Mody, of course, could not give any answer except that Bolshevik influence was at work. Interested parties may find it convenient to suggest that wholesale victimisation of the active elements of the union is not a genuine trade dispute. Any one who has gone through the demands and the statement made by the Union on the eve of the strike will be thoroughly convinced that the Union is fighting for elementary rights of trade unionism, rights which no combination of international capitalists has any right to deny. Moreover, it should be understood, that the Union is only fighting for 'status quo'. The union has as yet made no fresh demands though it has every right to make them, and the responsibility for having provoked this strike is entirely on the shoulders of the mill-owners who, in their arrogance, went on attacking the Union till its very existence was threatened.

In some quarters it is suggested that a court of inquiry should be appointed under the Trades Disputes Act.

The Union has no faith in any such court, as it is strongly of opinion that such courts or Boards are sure to be used against the legitimate demands of the strikers. And herein it agrees with Mr. Mody that no useful purpose would be served by referring the points in dispute to a Court of Inquiry or Board of Arbitrators.

A NATIONAL INDUSTRY THREATENED

—:o:—

APPEAL TO CAPITAL & LABOUR

The "Hindu" writes:—

The textile strike situation in Bombay has shown no signs of improvement. Neither Capital nor Labour is in a mood to take any effective step towards a settlement. Each party seems to be of the opinion that if only it held out for some time longer the other will sue for peace. It is not difficult to understand the psychology of this feeling, though few responsible citizens can appreciate it. If the perversity of these parties affects them only, perhaps the harm in letting them to fight out their quarrel to a finish may be limited. But the cessation of work affects thousands if not indeed millions of others as well who though not parties to their dispute, are victims to the obstinate folly of which Capital and Labour are guilty. The fate and welfare of the textile industry are the concern not merely of the die-hards among the Mill-owners' Association or the doctrinaire Leftists of the Kamgar Sabha. That industry is a national one and the country cannot allow either the mill-owners or the trade unionists to trifle with it. That the unthinking decisions of these parties have already hit interests other than theirs is evident from the anxiety shown by the Stock Brokers' Association to have a settlement of the dispute effected. Already the Bombay stock market has been hard hit thanks to the mischief wrought by the unsettled conditions brought on by the strike and the gambling in securities indulged in by speculators. We are told that to the Association's suggestion of a peaceful settlement, neither party responded. The stockbrokers were in effect asked to mind their own business—may be politely by the mill-owners and rather roughly by the Khamgarites. If we suggest as Mr. Jamnadas Mehta does, that perhaps good might result if national leaders and the Government interest themselves in the dispute it is because we feel that on reflection both Labour and Capital would view the situation from a new angle and that an appeal to the better sense of both the parties by a disinterested agency might bear fruit.

LET MAHATMA INTERVENE

—:o:—

"Liberty" writes:—

There is much to be said in favour of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's suggestion that Mahatma Gandhi Pundit Motilal Nehru and the local Congress Committee should intervene in the matter and thus end the strike. As they are not in a position to make up for the inefficiency of management and the economic losses caused by the higher ratio and inadequate and ineffective protection. Asked to do their share of good work for Bombay the Government of India deny their responsibility and throw it entirely on the Bombay Government. They only take shelter behind a technical quibble but the law does not give the Bombay Government power to alter the exchange and raise the protective duty. There is no escaping from that position and do not the Central Government yet feel that they have tired the country's pattience unduly long? Then must the mill-owners put their own house in order so that costs may be reduced and economic waste avoided. Then and then only can Pandit Motilal or Mahatma Gandhi or the Congress effectively intervene.

HOW TO END THE BOMBAY MILL STRIKE

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The "Times of India" has been calling the Labour leaders "Red". Is this an honest propaganda? Has it produced any proof for it? The conferences of the General Member, with the object of ending the Mill Strike, have ended in smoke. There was some wild talk of issuing a Government Ordinance, with a view to suppressing the strike.

How can the mill strike to end? The two parties are adamant—and want to crush one another.

True, the Labour leaders have rejected arbitration, of a sort—a committee, in which a Government judicial officer presides, with a Mill-owner and a Labour leader as members.

They (the Labour leaders) fear the capitalistic bias in the officials—they also do not possess the powerful advocacy of a lawyer like Mr. H. P. Mody, on their side.

I would just suggest a board of arbitration, sympathetic to Labour, and well-wisher of the Industry:—

(1) Mahatma Gandhi—Chairman.
(2) Mr. K. F. Nariman—Congress leader.
(3) Mr. Jamnadas Mehta—Congress leader.
(4) Sir Purshottamdas—Commercial body.
(5) Mr. L. R. Tairsee—Commercial body.
(6) A Mill-owner.
(7) One Labour Leader.

Even now, before the proceedings drag on, the owners would do well to end the strike, by fixing at the root cause of the present strife, and nipping it in the bud.

A cynic has said:—

"Uneasy lies the head, that wears the crown" of capitalism. They see all sorts of bogeys—"Bolshevism" real or imaginary—"Terrorism" real or fanciful—"Chaos" real or potential.

They forget the only practical thing, when a dispute is going on and that is:—

"Bolshevism" is the child of starvation—that "chaos" results from obstinately holding out, when there is a door open for settlement, that "terrorism" sits on the brain, when you see the spectre of "unemployment" eating the vitals of the masses of men.

It is unfortunate, that the present struggle in the mill industry in Bombay is worsened by interested people—whether investors, owners or agitators.

You may not conquer self-interest and ask people to be public-spirited, and patriotic. But, one should certainly be able to weed out unessentials, and fix the fundamental matter in dispute.

The share bazaar deputation hit the nail on the head, when they suggested Mahatma Gandhi's name, for exterminating the present dispute. Where H. E. the Governor failed, it is highly probable, that Mahatmaji would succeed.

But, there is one essential matter—the capitalist mentality must be allowed to change a little, to give entrance to practical commonsense.

There is no use harping on the "Communistic" influences at work, if the mill-owners are not willing to remove the cause of the strife. That cause is none other, than the dismissal—the practical dismissal—of 6,000 workmen, from the Wadia Mills. If the owners go on with "penalization", without any desire to give way on a just grievance, even the Viceroy would be unable to put down "Bolshevism", which is, as I said, the child of starvation and unemployment, the parent causes of the same.

Are the Lancashire Mill-owners foolish, that they amicably settle with their workmen, with "lightening" rapidity?—Yours, etc.

VITHALDAS K. BHUTA.

SHAUKAT ALI AND HAJ

Suggests Radical Changes in Present Order of Things

Maulana Shaukat Ali, Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, gave evidence before the Haj Committee when it met at the Secretariat on Thursday morning. The witness observed that since the year 1920 he had come in actual touch with the pilgrims and had been helping them in every possible way.

CALCUTTA PORT NOT POPULAR.

He declared that the Port of Calcutta was not popular with the Bengalee pilgrims. He had made personal enquiries and did not recommend its being opened again. The new Bombay Haj Committee he thought should provide extra facilities for Bengalee pilgrims who formed a majority. The Haj Committee in Calcutta should devote its energies to gain for Bengalee pilgrims greater facilities for railway journey, i.e., reserved accommodation, concession rates and a well equipped Information Bureau giving the news of sailing of ships and rates by being in active touch with the new Haj Committee in Bombay.

ABSOLUTE WASTE OF MONEY.

Regarding the issue of passes the witness said photographs on pilgrim passes were not needed. It was an absolute waste of miney and they should not burden the poor pilgrims with any extra payment and worry. The total cost to all the pilgrims on this item alone would be from Rs. 20,000 to 100,000 each season. Similarly the religious sentiment should also be considered especially as Muslims who left for the holy places did so for love of faith and taking of photographs was not generally considered desirable.

WANTED RADICAL CHANGES.

Proceeding the witness suggested certain radical changes in the Calcutta Haj Committee. He wanted the Committee to be fully representative of non-official Muslim opinion with either the Muslim Member of the Bengal Executive Council or the Muslim Minister in the Government as President. It should have as its Secretary, the Protector of Pilgrims, appointed generally from among the educated Muslims. The appointment should be in the hands of the Committee which should have full executive powers.

END THIS WRONG SYSTEM.

The Maulana further suggested a thorough reformation of the Bombay Haj Committee. The members of that Committee, he thought had no power. The Committee was only an advisory body and all power was vested in its President the Commissioner of Police. This system was very wrong and must be ended at once. No improvement to act as President of the Committee was so constituted as to make an independent, sole and absolute executive body. Its members might be elected by the Muslim representative bodies and he would suggest the Muslim Minister or the Muslim Executive Councillor of the Bombay Government to act tas President of the Committee so that Government would be in actual touch with the work and see that its money grant was not misused or wasted.

STEAMER FARES.

In regard to steamer fares the witness strongly favoured a fixed fare. Just like the railways when the season was on, full settled fare should be charged because the shipping companies would be taxed to their utmost to meet the demand. It would be very convenient if the pilgrim knew before he left his home what the fare from Bombay to Jeddah would be. This should apply to all classes first, second and deck. Owing to the hope of competition and lowering rates many pilgrims came early and made for months their home in the Muzafarkhanas, causing fearful overcrowding and inconvenience to other pilgrims. In this connection he would add that if the Haj Committees and the Shipping Companies advertised the sailings and fares in advance it would be advisable to make a rule that no intending pilgrim should be allowed to stay in the Muzafarkhanas during the Haj season for more than one or two weeks. The shortage of vessels might have occurred in the past but at present there were sufficient boats to carry the usual number of pilgrims from India. He liked the return ticket system best. The deposit system might also be continued. He suggested that it should be compulsory on the pilgrims to purchase food tickets and pay for them along with their fare money. The shipping companies could arrange with caterers to provide food to the pilgrims travelling on their boats.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

Witness considered the arrangement for medical examination and embarkation at Bombay very defective and unsatisfactory. The disinfection shed at Wari Bunder was very small. The waiting accommodation was poor and dirty. He suggested that the disinfection shed might be removed from the present site to one of the sheds in the Princess Docks from which the pilgrim ships left.

ARRANGEMENTS AT JEDDAH.

Coming to the arrangements at Jeddah witness was glad that the services of the British Consul at Jeddah and an Indian Medical Officer were already available for the pilgrims. He emphasised that the new Haj Committee must open an efficient Information Bureau with a branch in Hedjaz also, which would enlist the active support and help of the Hedjaz Government and thus look after the comforts of Indian pilgrims. He would strongly advise the British Government to appoint an Indian Muslim as Consul at Jeddah—a man of proved honesty and character who would see that nothing was done in the Holy Hedjaz that might create ill-feelings in the minds of Muslims.

NATAL MERCHANT'S EVIDENCE

Mr. M. A. Karim of Surat having his business at Natal was examined at this stage, the previous witness having gone out to offer prayers.

Mr. Karim stated that he had travelled twice to Jeddah for pilgrimage. Once he went direct from Natal to Jeddah and had not to undergone any quarantine at Kamran. On his journey back he went to Egypt and had to land for quarantine at Tor where he had all comforts and no trouble. The second time that he went to Jeddah from Bombay he had to land for quarantine at Kamran with his wife and "mother aged 120 years." The trouble to which his party was put was indescribable. They had to put off all their clothes and be content with loin cloth. The old lady was given cold showers although she was unwell. She made a vigorous protest but to no effect. Their shoes and caps were missing and their clothes soiled. Mat huts were provided for the deck passengers which could not give much shelter. Comparing the two quarantines the one at Kamran was a hell and the other at Tor was heaven.

The Committee then adjourned to visit a pilgrim ship in the harbour which had arrived from Karachi.

GRIEVANCES OF HAJ PILGRIMS

—:o:—

EVIDENCE BEFORE INQUIRY COMMITTEE

MR. DIMTIMKAR'S SUGGESTIONS TO GOVT.

When the Haj Inquiry Committee reassembled on Wednesday, the examination of Mr. A. W. C. Brown of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Company was continued. The Hon. Mr. H. B. Clayton presided.

Questioned by Moulvi Mahomed Shafi Daoodi, Mr. Brown admitted that it was a fact that a written complaint was made by some first and second class passengers on board the "Khushru" which arrived on Sunday last to the effect that they had no space to move about in front of their cabins. "The circumstances in this case," the witness added, "were peculiar as the Captain under the stress of weather had been on the bridge for five days and night continuously. The Captain considered this complaint unreasonable in the circumstances and I agree to this view. My reasons for this view are that a cabin passenger on a pilgrim ship is not entitled to any reserved deck space and that if deck space was cleared for cabin passengers it would decrease the space available for deck passengers. The space in question occupied was part of the main deck and was measured as 'airing space' and although it is supposed to be free from encumbrances, is available even for deck passengers. I do not suggest that the complaint was unreasonable but I do say that under existing conditions, it was impossible for the Captain to remedy matters."

To another question whether it was not desirable to have a respectable person on board the pilgrim ships who could represent complaints of pilgrims to the ships' officers, witness replied that such a person should have access at all times to the ships' officers on duty. His Company would prefer that such a person should be an official so that it might be possible for them to appeal against any action taken by him which they considered as improper. Witness did not mean to cast any reflection on the local Haj Committee which might appoint a non-official for the purpose.

This concluded the evidence of Mr. Brown.

MR. A. R. DIMTIMKAR.

The Committee then examined Mr. A. R Dimtimkar, a member of the local Haj Committee. He did not consider it desirable to encourage pilgrims to sail from Calcutta because the longer journey by sea entailed greater hardship on them, besides being more expensive. The shipping companies would be quite willing to run direct steamers from Jeddah to Calcutta, provided they got sufficient number of pilgrims from the former port which was in his opinion impracticable. The witness said pilgrims were generally orthodox Muslims, and as such had conscientious objection to being photographed. As however the providing of photographs on the passes would prevent their being stolen or otherwise disposed of, a voluntary system for providing photographs might be introduced as an experimental measure for some years, before it was made compulsory. Of course, women would have to be excluded in either case.

He had closely followed the careers of the Protectors of pilgrims in Bombay for nearly a generation. Some of them were able men but very few of them could be said to have carried out the duties of their office to the satisfaction of the Muslim public. The post was full of temptations and ought to carry a substantial remuneration. He was strongly of opinion that the protector must not be given the maximum pay of his grade unless he passed examinations in Bengali and any one of the following languages: Pushto, Bokhari, Persian and Tamil.

BOMBAY HAJ COMMITTEE.

There was no use making any suggestions for improving the work of the Bombay Haj Committee, unless and until its constitution was changed and it was made possible to widen the scope of its activities. The Haj Committee in Bombay of which he had been a member for the last three years, had scarcely ever justified its existence. It met once in a blue moon. The Chairman, the Commissioner of Police, although a very able officer, could scarcely find time to preside at frequent meetings of the Committee. The Haj Inquiry Committee had issued its questionnaire weeks ago but the Bombay Haj Committee had not thought it necessary to meet and deliberate on questions of such great moment. That fact alone went a long way to prove how very inactive the Bombay Hal Committee was.

In his opinion the Haj Committee should not necessarily have an official Chairman. It should consist of at least 20 members with an unofficial majority and an independent secretariat, to which the public should have every access. The main Committee should appoint small sub-committees from time to time and distribute among them the work of inspecting the Musafarkhanas of attending at the time of disinfection and embarkation and disembarkation of the pilgrims and of rendering medical relief when necessary. The protector of pilgrims should be an ex-officio member of the Haj Committee.

WOMEN PILGRIMS.

Referring to women pilgrims, the witness said the co-operation of ladies would greatly help the pilgrims. The Bombay Women's Council were desirous of rendering help in this connection and their representations had actually begun the work, but they were not encouraged by the Port Health Officer. The witness considered it extremely desirable to arrange for an official person to go to Jeddah on every pilgrim ship to protect the interests of pilgrims, while at sea as a number of complaints were received from pilgrims with regard to insufficient and dirty supply of water, insanitary condition of latrines arbitrary change of accommodation by ships' officers after the departure of a ship from the port of embarkation, unsuitable supply of firewood and insufficient facilities for cooking and ill-treatment at the hands of ships' servants.

WHAT GOVERNMENT SHOULD DO?

The witness was of opinion that in the event of rush at the fag end of the outward season, Government should charter steamers, should the shipping companies failed to cope with the rush. The deposit system should be made compulsory to the exclusion of the return ticket system and the declaration. Compulsory supply of food by the shippping companies, although advisable was not practicable at present as the pilgrims proceed-from India were from different provinces and were not in the habit of taking the same kind of food.

CAPITATION FEE.

Proceeding, the witness said he was in favour of levying a light capitation fee on the pilgrims to provide a fund for the benefit of pilgrims in general. Funds thus collected might be used for the benefit of destitute pilgrims and be managed by the Government the disbursement being done in consultation with the Haj Committee.

The existing musafarkhanas in Bombay, he thought were not under the control of the Pilgrim Department. The condition of the trusts would not admit of their being placed under the control of that Department. The trustees might be induced to allow the Haj Commtitee or some sub-committee of that body to help them in the management of the musafarkhanas in an advisory capacity. The arrangements for medical examination, embarkation and disembarkation of pilgrims were far from being satisfactory. He also was of opinion that the arrangement for embarking the heavy kit of pilgrims was not satisfactory. He thought that licensed coolies should be employed for the purpose.

It would be very convenient to pilgrims if the Pilgrim Department and Passport Office were shifted so as to be located near the Carnac Road musafarkhana which was not far from the shipping offices bazaars and docks. The reinstitution of pilgrim brokers under the control of Pilgrim Department was desirable.

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CONGRESS PARTY GOING STRONG

—:o:—

EX-DETENU RETURNED

BENGAL COUNCIL ELECTIONS

CALCUTTA, June 12.

Congress gained three more seats with the return of Messrs. Amarendranath Chatterjee (Hooghly), ex-detenu, Mohindas (Faridpur) and Jatin Chakravorty (Rungpur). A distinguishing feature of Faridpur election was that the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee nominated Mr. Mohinidas a representative of the "depressed" class and got him returned from a wholly orthodox constituency.

The position of the parties is: Congress 42, non-Congress Hindu 12, Muslim League 8, Muslim Legislators 19 and Europeans 15. —Free Press.

WORKING COMMITTEE'S DECISION

—:o:—

"NEEDS REVISION" SAYS THE LEADER

ALLAHABAD, June 12.

Commenting on the statement issued by Pandit Motilal Nehru explanatory of the resolution of the Congress Working Committee calling upon Congress members of the Legislatures to abstain from attending the meeting of those bodies due to Government's action in postponing elections, the "Pioneer" says:—

"We would poit out that he (Pandit Nehru) and the Working Committee of the Congress are estranging many who are already within the Congress-fold as well as the members of other parties by its new policy. As a result of that policy, the chances of a demand for Dominion Status being made in the name of a united political India have receded considerably. It is a policy which appears deliberately to discourage unity among Indian politicians at a critical time when unity is of tremendous importance."

"LEADER'S" COMMENT.

The "Leader" commenting on the same says:—"The boycott of the Councils failed in the past and will fail again. The old blunders ought not to be repeated. If carefully analysed, Pandit Motilal's statement amounts to an admission that the Swaraj-list policy of non-co-operation from within was wrong, and that the original policy of the boycott of the Legislature was right. We are afraid that if the Working Committee's decision is not revised early, it will lead to further secessions from the Congress, which can only delight the heart of the opponents of Indian Nationalism."—Free Press.

BENGAL NOT PROPERLY REPRESENTED

—:o:—

PRESS COMMENTS ON BANKING INQUIRY

CALCUTTA, June 13.

Criticising the Banking Enquiry Committee personnel, the "Liberty" says:—

For such a difficult task the country requires the services not of a man who has spent the best years of his life in routine work of administration, but of one with vision and comprehensive knowledge of the job and capable of rising to the occasion. The paper complains that Bengal has not received the treatment she deserves.

The "Statesman" complains of the paucity of Europeans which, it says, must operate as a very serious handicap both to the working and the result.—Free Press.

INDIAN NATIONALS IN SOUTH AFRICA

(Continued from page 6.)

tinct from those on which the Council takes its standpoint, viz:

1. That the applicant is not a fit and proper person to hold a trading license.
2. That the premises are not suitable for the purpose of the trade, due to defective structure, ventilation, light or sanitation.
3. That the locality is not suitable for the purpose of the trade.

Though these certificates were granted to the Indians in the past years and should, in the ordinary course, have been issued to them in January this year, they have been purposely witheld with a view to force the Union Government to take criminal proceedings against the Indians trading without licenses, who will have to pay a penalty of 10 (ten) per cent. of the license dues per month i.e. 60 per cent. upto June, besides punsihment for the disregard of the Licensing Laws.

PERILOUS POSITION.

We therefore invite public attention to the extremely perilous position in which the vast majority of Indian merchants in Johnnesburg are placed by the Municipality's action in witholding the certificates, which has already spelt to them the sacrifice of their commercial credit and will eventually entail a loss of nearly five million pounds of their capital in addition to driving their families and their assistants to starvation, should they have to close up their business.

This will prove but the thin end of the wedge and will be ruthlessly applied all over the Reef and private and other townships throughout the Transvaal, leading to the indirect realisation of the Europeans' real object of virtual extermination of our peaceable and law-abiding community, whose only fault is their labourious industry, business acumen and frugality, which have enabled them to carve out a position among hostile elements, always anxious to exaggerate their least defect. It is therefore imperatively necessary that these laws, viz. the Gold Law and the Townships Act, in so far as they affect the oppressed Indians, should be radically modified and amended so as to enable them to make an honest living in order to make them permanently settled in South Africa, and not to let them remain far behind the other sections of the people in terms of the Agreement, unless it is intended to make them hewers of wood and drawers of water and to reduce them from traders to menials so that they may be indirectly compelled to leave the country without becoming a charge to the State.

South Africa is at the moment faced with a General Election, and the Indo-phillists have no chance of success at the time of such crisis. But the electoral incentive, cruel as it may be, ought not to stand in the way of justice and fairplay to Indians, if the Agreement remains in operation and effective.

DEMAND FOR JUSTICE.

We appeal in all earnestness and sincerity to the Government of India and the leaders of public opinion to urge and impress upon the Union Government the necessity of treating us not with any kindness but the barest rudiments of justice and equity on the basis of the Cape Town Agreement.

In regard to Law 3 of 1885, which constituted one of the main causes of the Anglo-Boer war, we may be forgiven when we hold that it obviously is the settled policy of Government given expression to by Sir Benjamin Robertson and the Indian delegation that the Law should remain on the Statute Book, though it debars Indians from ownership of land. To make the Indians permanently settled in South Africa, it cannot be maintained that "it is unreasonable to expect that the Law inaugurated so long ago as 1885 should now be repealed." The acid test of making them permanent settlers in South Africa is that they should be induced to invest their hard-earned savings in landed property and all laws subversive of Indian interests and derogatory to their progress should be repealed, as a proof positive of the bonafides of South Africa to uplift them, and Indians should be assimilated among the civilized races of South Africa and not classed with semi-civilized natives.

In order to uplift the Indians in terms of the Agreement, all privileges and facilities enjoyed by the Europeans should be extended to the Indians in educational and other matters, and the teaching of mother tongues of Indians which form the connecting link and central source of attachment to the motherland and which was discontinued since January last in Indian schools at Johannesburg and Pretoria on the report of the Indian Educational Experts should be restored.

We again direct attention to the serious situation confronting the Johannesburg Indian merchants and reiterate our appeal to the Government and people of India to make urgent representations to the Union Government to avert the catastrophe facing them and to urge the desirability of saving the ugly situation by pressing for the necessity of amending all inhuman and repressive laws and bringing about a lasting and real enduring change of heart which, though loudly boasted of, is not reflected by racial discrimination in treatment of Indians in Public Offices, by Acts of Legislature known as the Flag and Nationality Act, the Liquor Act, Old Age Pension Act, Coloured People's Franchise Bill, from the benefits accruing from each of which the Indians were specially excluded under the eyes of the representative of the Indian Government.

South Africans, we are, by birth or by long residence, nevertheless we maintain that it is the duty of the people and Government of India, our dear motherland, to come to our rescue when our interests and our national honour are at stake, and even our very existence is so severely threatened.

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What the People Say

VISIT TO SPIRITUALIS SOCIETY"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At the risk of losing the friendship of the writer of the letter "Visits to Spiritualist Society" I feel that I am in duty bound to add the following to his criticism. While not one of the 'two friends' with whom the writer visited Mr. Rishi, I was nevertheless one of his friends who turned up at the seance of the 2nd of June.

I too spent quite a goodly number of minutes at the seance. I was a party to one of the sittings which invoked the spirits, and feel that were my candid opinion asked I would be compelled to say that I think the whole seance from start to finish was a humbug.

What I am however, against is the method of criticism used or abused by my friend Sjt. K. T. Alwa. When one desires to investigate a science he should attempt it with an open mind, and with a view to find out how much of truth there be in the result offered. Your correspondent, however, seem to have forgotten the dignity of an investigator and has descended to the level of a moral spy. If Mr. Rishi *looks to the figuring*, and I do not doubt but that he does so, this has nothing whatever to do in my opinion with whether or no he is a spiritualist.

He may be (I say may be, for I do not believe him to be so), a spiritualist of the first order, but one who has no belief in the material honesty of his co-workers. Time and time again has it been demonstrated that a good many of a great man's followers are followers for but "the loaves and fishes" and if Mr. Rishi has come to this conclusion there is no reason why he should not take upon himself 'the figuring' which is but Mr. Alwa's metaphor for saying that he and he only receives and disburses the cash.

As the head of the Society there is no reason why he should be called upon to give any account to any one for the sums of money taken in. In this regard I think that your correspondent has violated the canons of decent scientific criticism, and as such I told him so when in the house of Mr. Rishi he made mention of the same. But to have given this out to the public is in my opinion something unworthy if any one who would learn from another.

I have said above that at the seance in which I took part I have reasons to believe that the whole thing was a humbug. While a looker on I took particular pains to observe the muscles of the chief performer, and am prepared to *swear on oath*, though I have never sworn, and objects to swearing in any form, that Mr. Rishi did move the table himself.

Later on when I was called upon to take part in the sitting, I saw to it that I had the nearest seat to the 'master' and here again saw by the twitchings of the mucles that he actually did move the table! so much so that (here I must make a confession for open confession we are told is good for the soul), I actually did put my muscles into play, and diverted the answers of the spirit that was assisting or was supposed to be assiting us. I did this on two occasions as follows:

When I found that the table was being moved by Mr. Rishi, and that one of the means of getting answers was by the number of movement, of the table I purposely by an action of mine caused the spirit or supposed spirit to say that it would have me do the writing.

My next plan having being chosen to do the writing was that when the pen was put in my hand (to be correct the pencil) I again used what muscular effort I could to prevent the person who was transmitting the spirit to me to move my hand from where it was placed. I am not positive whether it was Mr. Rishi who was appointed to be my guiding star, but whether it was Mr. Rishi or no I am again prepared to swear that my guiding star did try to guide my hand and make it write.

Finally as the spiri twould not work with me I gave up my seat to another. Now did the spirit work, for the question being asked "through whom he would speak?" the reply (by number of motions) indicated the 'master.' The master then was at the helm, and I was to him nothing but a *scientific spy*. In this I differ I admit very little from Sjt. Alwa in that I was looking to the interest of Science, having told them before hand that it was my intention to do so, while Mr. Alwa having gone there in the interest of Science himself turned his attention to morality (but perhaps he may claim that morality is also a science) be it as it may, I changed my vantage ground three times, first behind the master; next at his right, and finally on his left, and in each position I found by the twitchings of the muscles of the finger that he was actually making the table to do his bidding.

Now some of your readers may question what is the value of this contribution seeing that I agree with Sjt. Alwa that the whole affair is a humbug, written with capital letters. The object of this letter is three fold: First to admonish Mr. Alwa that in Scientific Investigations moral and other side issues financial and otherwise should not be allowed to play any active part; second to inform the said Mr. Rishi that when I left his place on the day in question I left in disgust having said to the few who could understand me in the low tone I spoke (for there was a notice asking that silence be observed, and I am a stickler for principles) that it was all a humbug; and thirdly to call upon the said Sjt. Alwa. my friend, to give us a seance on his own account.

Sjt. Alwa not only like myself believes in spiritualism but says that he has invoked in times past the spirits or at least one spirit, and as a believer in the science I would like to see the ability of my friend. Now then Sjt. Alwa do not leave the arena so soon. For the value of assuring the public of yoar abilities (or if you like Mr. Rishi is "of a very retiring nature," and do not want publicity) I do call upon you to give us positive proof of our connections with departed spirits.

"Credo in commmunicationem spiritus mortui bonique mali," is faith, but I want to find out how I may come into communication with them myself and there is no one to whom I can better turn than to you who in times of adversity has kept me from starving. Your kindlyness to me in the past, the bread I have eaten at your hands, the many pleasures I have received of your bounty shall, however, not keep me from spying on your methods. And this not because I do not believe in you, but because I feel in the interest of a supposed hypnothesis any and every one interested should contribute their quota.

Were I capable of calling the spirits, were I blessed with such psychic faculties I would use them for the betterment ofmankind, even if in the execution thereof I would incur the wrath of the powers-that-be. I am not calling upon you to give an open demonstration which may bring you to the notice of the police. but what I want is that you do something to convince me and one or two others independent of your control of your ability.

—Yours, etc,

ABDULLAH BIN ABDULLAH.

WELLS & MALARIA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Report of Major Covell is the revised edition of the report of Dr. Bentley for the compulsory closing of wells. If one were to look into the history of Malaria in Bombay one would find that it has now nothing to do with wells which are in constant use and this has been admitted by the Punjab Malaria Committee. Although theoretically any collection of water is likely to breed Anepheles mosquitoes it cannot be neglected at the same time nature's agencies for this destruction.

Major Covell has made much about the present existing wells in the city as breeding places for the mosquitoes. Since the Corporation's operations for the cosing of wells on Dr. Bentley's report, almost all the wells in city especially in the south of the island have been filled in and a very few of them that have been in constant use have been hermetically closed with trap doors. And taking this number it is negligible for the spread of Malaria, in the City.

Major Covell has laid great stress on the closing of these few wells but he did not properly find out the other chief and important sources of breeding places which increased in numbers by thousands since the closing of the wells in the city on Dr. Bentley's Report. Chief among these sources are the storm water entrances which came into existance by thousands on account of improvement of reads. It is these water entrances in large numbers which are the breeding places for mosquitoes. No doubt attempt is made to cover these entrances by tin plates under the gratings or by cement coverings after the person is ever. This does not prevent the breeding of mosquitoes. Holes are pricked in these tinplates and the cement cover is little raised up after the esphalted streets are regularly washed out every fortnight. Nothing is done by the Municipality to pour pesterine in these water entrances although I had brought these facts to the notice of the Municipal Corporation and the Municipal authorities. It is the general mentality of officers in India with the exception of very few not to listen to any suggestions of others when brought to their notice unless they are people with the opinion of the people after great agitation over the matter.

Municipal authorities have uptil now done nothing to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes in these street entrances and get the sanction of the Corporation for the closing of wells on the report of Major Covell as they did formerly after Dr. Bentley's Report.

It is surprising to find that the Corporation has now again given sanction to the Municipal authorities for closing of wells which cannot be considered as the source of danger to the public health. The Corporation had to appoint a special Committee to investigate into the hardship caused to the public and the high-handed policy of the Municipal authorities in the filling in of wells under the chairmanship of late Sir F. M. Mehta about 1913. After the Committee's report the Municipality has to slaken its operation for the filling in of wells. A report has been published by the Committee and it will be found how useless were the attempts in the closing of wells which were not in constant use.

It will be well now to ask the Municipal authorities what were the number of wells and tanks attached to the temples and mosques in each Ward before the commencement of the Malaria operations in the city before 1910 and what is the number at present. What was the number of street siphon storm water entrances then and at present? What was the number of cisterns on the top of houses then and at present? This would convince the public how the Municipal authorities have been beating the hollow and misleading the public in the matter of closing wells in order to shirk their responsibility as to the insanitary condition of the city by not attending to the present chief sources for the breeding of mosquitoes, viz., street water entrances, etc. If the Municipal authorities were regularly to put pesterine in these entrances and remove "katchara" which can be seen lying in heaps for days together giving out offensive smells to the detriment of the public health in the Indian quarters of the city at the corners of the 1st and 2nd Fanswadi lane, Princess Street, New Hanuman Lane, corner of Kolbhat Lane, etc., it would drive not only malaria but also other diseases as small-pox, etc., out of the City. It is the neglected insanitary condition of the city that is also to a certain extent the cause for the mosquitoes to thrive in the city as they get suitable surrounding to thrive and live on after coming to life.

Last year and year before as the rain was equally distributed over the season there was no opportunity for the mospuitoes to breed in the street entrances although wells existed in the city. Such was not the case two years before as there was malaria on account of mosquitoes due to intermittent rains. This has been proved by careful observations that the wells have nothing to do with the breeding of mosquitoes and this has been already opined by the Punjab Committee.

It is now for the public to agitate as they did formerly and ask their representatives in the Corporation to withdraw the permission given to the Municipal authorities for the closing of wells which would in no way cause nuisance to the public health and ask the Municipal authorities to improve the insanitary condition of the city by employing a sufficient number of men for doing scavenging work and engage large number of carts for the removal of street and gully sweepings, from all parts of the city as is done regularly in some of the favoured localities in the city and try to plant basil plants all over the city and Municipal Gardens as recommended by the Imperial Scientific Institution of London and by the Central Scientific Committee of the Imperial Malaria Conference held in 1909.—Yours, etc.,

SUNDERRAO D. NAVALKAR.
Princess Street, Bombay.
June 10.

INDIAN STATES AND PARAMOUNT POWER

Princes Demand Further Safeguards

VITAL ISSUES TO BE RAISED AT FORTHCOMING MEETING

NEW DELHI, June 10.

Considerable light is thrown on the forthcoming meeting of the Standing Committee of the Indian Princes by a letter which the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes has addressed on the subject to his brother Princes.

The letter, which is dated May 27, invites the opinion of the Princes on the Butler Report so that their opinion may be formulated in time for the deputation which waits on the Viceroy in Bombay.

The letter says that the Princes had claimed admission of the fact that their relations were with the Crown and that the new Government of India would not be a fit agent to discharge the Crown's obligation and to exercise the rights of the Paramount Power under the treaties. The Butler Committee has on this point recommended as desired by the Princes. The practical effect of this is that the Viceroy alone would deal with important matters concerning the Princes and they would not go before the Executive Council of the Government of India.

FURTHHER SAFEGUARDS.

This is satisfactory so long as the Princes have a fair-minded Viceroy and a sympathetic Political Secretary, but in order to provide against their interests suffering under an unsympathetic Viceroy and Political Secretary, it is suggested that the Princes should ask that the Standing Committee of the Chamber be consulted in important matters dealing with the States in place of the Executive Council which is now consulted in such matters. The opinion of the Princes is invited on this suggestion and they are asked to suggest any other effective check.

The Chancellor approves of the recommendation of the Butler Committee that all members of the Chamber in their own right should be exempted from the customs duty on goods imported for their personal use and that of their families and asks whether an extension of this exemption to the smaller rulers should be demanded.

It is next pointed out that the Committee had recommended a more frequent use of the Court of Arbitration to settle the States' grievances in the current cases. Objection is taken to the exclusion of old cases which arose during minority administrations or in spite of the States' protests and appeals. It is suggested that such cases should be reserved fo the Supreme Court to be constituted.

DEFONITION OF PARAMOUNTCY.

Proceeding the Chancellor says:—"In order to ascertain our true relationship with the Paramount Power and to eliminate the chances of friction in the future, we asked for a definition and limitation of paramountcy within its proper legal orbit. The Committee have failed to define this relationship but they remark that it depends on the treaties, engagements, and 'sanads' supplemented by usage or sufferance and "by the decisions of the Government of India and the Secretary of State" embodied in political practice.

The words quoted are a novel addition to the sources of paramountcy and I am adviced that it is not supported by the Privy Council ruling which the Committee site as an authority for this new enunciation. Moreover, the Committee has not made it clear whether every kind of usage and sufferance affects our treaty rights, no matter under what circumstances it arose and even where the consent of the State concerned is not implied or given and also whether such usage or sufferance against the State concerned can affect the treaty position of other States which were neither a party to nor cognizant of the practice or instances concerned. Does not Your Highness think that a clarification of this point is necessary? If so, what procedure would you suggest for securing it.

RIGHT OF INTERVENTION.

The Report enunciates certain new formulas of intervention.

The right is claimed for the Paramount Power to suggest measures for a change in the form of the Government of the State without eliminating the Prince or Chief, should a widespread popular demand arise and even where no charge of misgovernment is involved.

The right of intervention is also claimed when the small size of a State makes it difficult for it to perform the functions of Government properly, while interference is considered justfiable in cases where it is for the economic good of India as a whole. The opinion of the Princes is invited on these contentions.

ALL-INDIA AFFAIRS.

Regarding the Princes' claim for a voice in matters of All-India concern, the Committee recommends that special committees should be appointed to advise the Viceroy when the Political Department and another department of the Government of India do not agree on any such matters. The Chancellor observes that this seems promising, but it ignores cases in which the Political Department may agree with the department concerned of the Government of India but the Princes may dissent. It is suggested that the Princes should urge that, in matters of all-India concern, the political Department should act on the advice of the Princes.

EXPERT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

The Committee recommended the appointment of an expert body to deal with economic and financial matters. This is considered gratifying but the attention of the Princes is drawn to the fact that the Committee have expressed certain opinions adverse to the States on matters reserved for the expert committee. In order to ensure that the proposed expert committee may be free to cover the whole ground and no sense be found by the Butler Committee's adverse opinions, it is suggested that the Princes should claim the right to determine the terms of reference of this body and a definite recognition to the effect that the Butler Committee's opinions will not prejudice the inquiry reserved for the expert body.

NEED OF CONCERTED ACTION.

The Chancellor concludes:

"These are some of the important aspects of the Report which will have to be threshed fully, jointly and severally before any opinions can be finally expressed on the Report. I am confident that Your Highness realises the necessity of concerted action in this matter. With a united declaration of policy alone can we hope to secure all that we desire. I shall be grateful if Your Highness would favour me with your views on these and other points in the Butler Report by June 15, at the latest at Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay."—"Pioneer".

BROAD CASTING MEERUT PROCEEDINGS

MR. BAJPAI'S SPECIAL MISSION

DELHI, June 13.

The "Hindusthan Times" correspondent from Meerut wires:—

"I am told Mr. R. S. Bajpai, Director of Public Information has arranged with the Associated Press to give long and free reports to the reactionary papers in India as well as in England and America. In addition to the special correspondent of that News Agency who has been here since March, I understand another man has been deputed from the head office at Simla, who it is understood has travelled with Mr. Bajpai from Simla to Meerut and had a long conference with Mr. Bajpai. The exact terms of the arrangement between the Government and this news agency are not known, but it is generally believed that the Government have agreed to bear the cost of lengthy telegrams to the Indian and foreign press which will be broadcasted by the Associated Press.

Mr. Bajpai is staying here for a few days to supervise the arrangements for the proper carrying on of this campaign. Even the telegraph staff here is being overhauled in order to ensure a speedy and probably preferable transmission of messages of this news agency."—Free Press.

Announcement

After visiting various hospitals in England and on the Continent

Mr. BYRAM N. KHAMBATA

Specialist-in-Scientific Bonesetting

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DR. SUN-YAT-SEN

Personal Recollection of China's Saviour

A correspondent writes in the "Times of Ceylon":- My first meeting with the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, dubbed by enthusiastic Nationalists and short-memoried Britons the "Saviour of China," was in Hongkong in 1922. Sun's star was falling fast. He had been driven from Canton by General Chen Chiung-ming and was flying for safety to the British Colony in a British steamer.

In company with a number of journalistic colleagues I was waiting on the Hongkong Canton-Macao Steamship Co.'s wharf for his arrival. It was cold, it was raining and it was late at night. Armed policemen were drawn up all along the wharf; the gneral public were excluded till Dr. Sun left the ship, for all prominent Chinese soldiers and politicians live in hourly danger of assassination, and it is not good that they should find their end in such a manner in British tterritory.

The ship arrived in a driving rain. Everyone was on the alert and the police increased their vigilance. Then the gangway was let down and a little group of Chinamen, swathed in thick padded clothing to keep out the cold, walked hastily down the gangway under the guidance of a British police officer. As the group passed us, they stopped, and a small figure muffled up to the neck in a heavy fur coat peered at us from short-sighted eyes. It was Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the greatest visionary China has produced in a century.

"Are you gentleman from the Press?" he asked.

We replied that we were, and the almond eyes twinkled very slightly.

"I will see you at my hotel. It would be unwise, I think, to talk to you here."

An hour later we were seated in Dr. Sun's hotel at West Point, the Chinese "West End" of Hongkong. Whisky-and-soda was placed at our sides, but Dr. Sun was content with a tiny cup of China tea. This he sipped from time to time through the tapering Chinese moustache which surmounted his upper lip. To look at him, few would have guessed that under his very ordinary exterior was hidden the fanatical visionary at whose orders thousands have been sent to their deaths at one swoop both in Canton and elsewhere in China. His appearance was slight, his manner almost timid. His voice was quiet, and in ordinary conversation thin and monotonous. Only when he was roused and speaking of his enemies did his true character reveal itself. Then his voice strengthened and grew queerly impassioned, his hands trembled slightly and his eyes took on a certain fire. We asked him about General Cheng Chiung-ming.

"General Cheng," he answered angrily, "is a rogue and the enemy of his country. If he ever falls into the hands of my people I will have him shot".

Later in the interview Dr. Sun said:

"In six months' time, twelve months at the latest, I will be back in Canton," and later: "My life's work will be to make China great among the Powers and I shall succeed in spite of this temporary setback".

Actually it was about nine months later that Sun go back to Canton and it was on his return from Shanghai that I met him again. He came by an American liner and I was fortunate in seeing him on board before his disembarkation. He remembered me and I found him jubilant.

"Again my star is in the ascendant," de said. "This time it will remain there".

In this he was right, and until the day he died some months later his position grew stronger and stronger and his prestige higher. To-day he is literally worshipped by the Chinese people. At all political and many social functions it is the custom for all the Chinese present to go down on their knees before his photograph, close their eyes and repeat reverently his famous "Three principles." Joss sticks are kept burning before his portrait and are never allowed to go out. Now he is almost a god, and there is little doubt but that in half a century's time he will be completely a god in the memory of the Chinese nation.

On his return to Canton I got to know him more intimately, and on occasions was able to converse with him freely. On one occasion I tackled him concerning his anti-British proclivities and he looked at me with a slight smile.

"You are an Englishman?"

"Yes," I answered. "You know that well, Dr. Sun."

"And do I seem to hate you?" I grinned uncomfortably.

"No, of course not."

"Neither do I hate the British as a people. But I hate your Imperialism and the grasp you have on my countr yand on the trade of my country. If I seem to hate Britain most, it is because Britain is the strongest of the Powers which victimise China and it is because Britain has the strongest influence over the country. Once weaken the influence of Britain and the others will be weakened automatically."

At this point I reminded him, as tactfully as I could, that on two occasions at least the British had been responsible for saving his life when his own countrymen would have killed him.

"That is true," he answered, "but you don't understand. My life is a personal matter, and personally I am grateful. But if your people saved my life a thousand times it would still make no difference to the harm they work in China. I have many friends among the British and I admire them intensely for many things. But the welfare of China overshadows all personal likes and dislikes."

It was some weeks later that Dr. Sun asked me tentatively whether I would consider editing his propagandist newspaper in Canton. I had no intention of doing so, but discussed the matter with him out of sheer curiosity. I asked him whether it would entail writing things which might be hurtful to Britain and he frowned at the question.

"You would be the servant of Nationalist China", he replied and I had sense enough not to pursue the point. When I suggested that I might consider it if he would lodge six months of my salary with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, with instructions to pay me monthly, he grew almost angry and refused point blank. As I was aware of the parlous state of his Government's finances, and also of the equally parlous state of the newspaper's finances, I did not take his anger altogether to heart.

That was the last occasion on which I saw Dr. Sun before his death. When the news of that occurrence reached me I was sorry for his was a singularly lovable personality and he swayed those with whom he came in contact in a manner that is rare among Chinese. Like all reformers, however, Dr. Sun lacked a sense of proportion and there were times when he allowed his fanaticism to carry him completely away. His own orders have been responsible for the deaths of far more Chinese than those of any Briton, but as that seems to be true of every militant Chinaman it would perhaps be unwise to blame him overmuch. Certainly he succeeded in infusing a spirit of nationalism into his own countrymen in a way which few Chinamen have ever done and to-day he would be a brave man who would go among a group of Chinese patriots and breathe a word against the sacred memory of the great "Sun Wen."

SPINNING AND WEAVING INDUSTRY IN CHINA

—:o:—

Spinning and weaving industry flourished in China from time immemorial. Since the Industrial Revolution, the primitive method has been ruled out of existence and modern machinery installed, producing far-reaching results. The following figures show the gradual grown of this industry in China:

Year.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Machines.
1913	1,009,000	4,564
1921	1,650,000	13,403
1922	1,888,000	14,000
1923	2,953,000	16,000
1924	3,381,000	22,427
1925	3,350,000	25,934
1927	3,529,130	29,076

In the ownership of spinning and weaving factories, the Chinese have decidedly outdistanced the foreigners who throw in their weight in competition with us. Only Japan and England have maintained their own in this fight. The following list shows the distribution of ownership:

Nationality.	Spindles.	Looms.
Chinese	2,010,808	12,785
Japanese	1,292,240	13,681
English	218,282	2,600

The machines are imported from England but in the Chinese owned factories America is not a whit behind England in the supply of machinery.

As regards working hours, no uniformity of system exists. With the Chinese factory, a day's work consists of 24 hours divided into day and night shift of 12 hours each. A thirty or fifteen minutes recess is allowed for each shift. The practice holds good in English and Japanese factories too, with the exception that the number of stops varies with the factory policy. In a Japanese mill four stops to a shift are permissible whereas in an English plant two recess periods are given.

According to a British report, some 240,064 workers including both women and children are employed in the spinning and weaving industry. Roughly estimated, it takes sixty-two employees to handle every 1,000 spindles. The following table shows conditions of employment in different factories:

Factory No.	Owner.	Yarn Spindles.	Thread Spindles.
1.	Chinese	69,000	800
2.	Chinese	71,360	.....
3.	Chinese	88,160	2,240
4.	English	166,282	.....
5.	English	52,000	.....
6.	Japanese	96,424	.....
7.	Japanese	329,808	27,712
8.	Japanese	107,808	.....
9.	Japanese	116,080	7,600
10.	Japanese	61,536	.....

Factory No.	Owner.	Number of Looms.	Number of Employees.
1.	Chinese	1,000	3,000
2.	Chinese	1,000	5,700
3.	Chinese	1,200	9,556
4.	English	.....	13,000
5.	English	448	3,500
6.	Japanese	2,187	7,202
7.	Japanese	5,084	116,733
8.	Japanese	500	7,538
9.	Japanese	726	7,626
10.	Japanese	960	3,500

Although China is a cotton producing country, its annual output falls short of what goes in for the manufacture of cotton goods for home consumption. This creates a demand for foreign cotton to make up the shortage. The amount of cotton imported from 1920 to 1923 is given as follows:

Year.	Number of Piculs.	Hk. Tls.
1920	678,297	17,993,170
1921	1,682,526	35,866,856
1922	1,780,618	41,956,187

The native cotton may be classified into Shensi, Shantung, Hopei and Hupeh grade. The Shensi cotton is soft in quality. Its long and fine fibre makes possible the spinning of long thread measuring about 32 yards in length. Of the Shantung cottons, the one coming from En Hsien is the best. Its fibre is long and is of soft quality. Tungchow is a district famous for producing the so-called Hopei cotton. Its fibre, being an inch long, is good for spinning a 20-yard thread. The Hupeh cotton comes mainly from the vicinity of Fuho, Tungho and Shiho of Hupeh province and is superior to that of the Yangtze Valley qualitatively as well as quantitatively.

Investigation work should be conducted with a view to improving spinning and weaving industry in China."—Chinese Economic Bulletin."

MOTOR TRAFFIC ON QUEENS ROAD

—:o:—

The General Secretary, Bombay Taxi Drivers Union writes:—

One may be satisfied by the way in which the motor traffic is controlled by the police, on Queens Road. But there are still more defects in controlling the traffic. Often we find that motorist are brought to law, by police, for the driving, and in many cases they have to plead guilty to the charge, as they have passed a long line of motor cars, however slow. The method adopted by the police in finding the fast driving of a motor car is defective. Up to this time, to my knowledge there is not a single case made out by the police for driving slowly and thereby causing obstruction to other traffic, perhaps because there is no provision in law. It is essential that there should be some provision in law for driving slowly. As the speed for fast driving is limited, in the same way there should be a limit for slow driving. Motor car is a conveyance for speedy travel. Those who go for a drive in a motor for a pleasure hardly think what inconvenience they are causing, to the other traffic when they go slowly and chitchating. It is suggested in some foreign countries that the speed limit for a motor car should be increased in order to allow more traffic to pass on the road. In Bombay the Commissioner of Police has got the authority to limit the speed of motor vehicles and it will be better if he exercises the power and increase the speed limit or motor cars. Perhaps there might be a difficulty in the way as the roads are not reserved for the motor traffic. As far as the Queens Road is concerned, there will be no difficulty in the way as the heavy vehicle traffic is not allowed on that road during the business hours and the road is sufficiently broad to allow traffic other than motor traffic.

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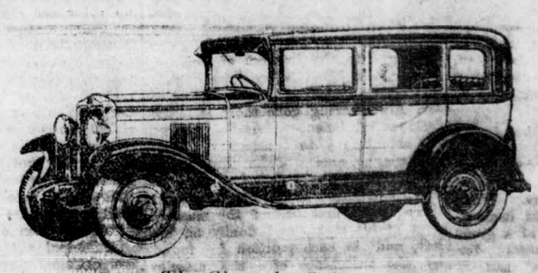

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—:o:—

NOTEWORTHY PROGRESS

The fourth annual report and the first valuation report of the Presidency Provident and General Insurance Company Ltd., Bombay has just been issued. The Company was established about 4 years ago to work out Industrial Insurance among the people. The Company has had record business from year to year, the last year's work being mode than duble of the previous year, and the Funds have become fourfold. Under the Insurance Act V and VI of 1912, the Companies insuring full life policies have to undergo valuation at the end of every five years and the Companies issuing policies of Rs. 500/ and below only, have not to do it compulsorily. However, the only way to know whether an Insurance Compaay works at profit or loss is by valuation, and it is worth nothing that the Presidency Provident and General Insurance Company has gone to the extent of having the valuation made one year earlier even than required by law for full life companies. The result of the valuation is a surplus.

The Actuary is the well-known expert Mr. G. S. Marathey, M.A., A.I.A. who says in his report "It is creditable that in your Company the expense ratio is lower than in the case of some well managed Insurance Companies" and further on "From a perusal of the accounts and Balance Sheet it seems that this is due to the great attention paid to economic management."

The Government of India has reappointed Mr. H. G. Rawlinson, Principal, Deccan College, Poona, as member of the Historical Records Commission for a further period of three years.—Free Press.

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R1617

THE WEATHER

ARABIAN SEA MONSOON REVIVED FEEBLY

—:o:—

EXTENSION INTO GUJERAT

POONA, June 13.

The Arabian Sea monsoon has revived feebly along the West Coast and extended into Gujarat.

The Bay Current continues active in Assam and has strengthened in Burma and East Bengal.

Duststorms have again been numerous in Northwest India and extensive rains has fallen along and near Western Himalayas.

The temperature has fallen markedly in the Punjab.

There has been nearly general rain in Burma, Assam, Konkan and Malabar; local in United Provinces West, Punjab East and North, Kashmir, Gujarat and Madras Deccan; while a few falls have occurred in Bengal, Punjab Southwest, Northwest Frontier Province, Central Provinces West, Madras southeast and Madras Coast North.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair three-quarters inch; Akyab seven; Tavoy four; Victoria Point, Amherst and Myitkyina two; Mergui, Gwa, Toungoo one and a half; Minbu one; Bassein three-quarters; Cherrapunji six; Cox's Bazar four; Dhubri two; Chittagong one and a half; Mussooree three-quarters; Dehra Dun a half; Gulmarg three; Dalhousie, Dharampore one and a half; Simla, Sialkot, Khushab one; Lahore, Sonamarg three-quarters; Ludhiana, Srinagar, Dras, Surat, Bhavnagar, Ahmedabad a half; Ambala, D. I. Khan, Rajkot a quarter; Cocanada two; Madura one; Bombay, Karwar, Cochin, Trivandrum, Kodaikanal a half; Mangalore, Calicut, Coonoor a quarter.

Forecast:—Duststorms are likely to decrease in Northwest India. Rainfall is likely to increase in Kanara and Konkan, extend in Bengal and into Bombay Deccan and West Central Provinces, and decrease along and near western Himalayas.

Earthquake Reports:— Two earthquake shocks of slight intensity with origins about 5200 miles and 1200 miles away were recorded by Bombay Seismographs at seventeen hours, twenty-four minutes and twenty hours ten minutes respectively on Wednesday, 12th June. A third shock of moderate intensity with origin about 4900 miles away was also recorded at five hours fiftythree minutes on Thursday, 13th June.—A.P.

HEAVY RAIN ON A. B. RAILWAY

SEVERAL SLIPS OCCUR

The Traffic Manager, Assam Bengal Railway, wires from Chittagong under date June 12:—

Due to heavy rain on and before the 10th instant, several slips have occurred on the Hill section between Badarpur and Lumding and passenger service has been interrupted.

The Hill section is closed to traffic. Heavy floods all over Cachar, and Sylhet districts are reported. Katakhal, Lalabazar, Karimganj, Longai, Badarpur and Silchar branches are all closed to the traffic. Rain continues.—Free Press.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 13-6-29 Colaba Point. 0.39" Fort, 0.40" J. J. Hospital, 0.43"

Total since 1st June to date 13/6/20 Colaba Point. 14.68" Fort, 14.85 J. J. Hospital. 11.32".

Total for the corresponding period of 1927: Colaba Point 1.21" Fort 2.10" J. J. Hospital. 1.54".

Total for the corresponding period of 1928: Colaba Point, 18.93 Fort, 19.77 J. J. Hospital. 16.53."

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

—:o:—

Bombay, June 13.

General Remarks:—The Arabian Sea monsoon has revived feebly along the west coast and extended into Gujarat. Duststorms have again been numerous in northwest India. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and Malabar, and local in the United Provinces west, the Punjab East and North Gujarat and the Madras Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in the Punjab Southwest, the Central Provinces West, Madras Southeast and the Madras Coast North. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the western half of the Peninsula, the west Central Provinces, west Central India, Gujarat, lower Sind and the north Punjab, lightly to moderately clouded in the eastern half of the Peninsula, Berar, the east Central Provinces, Rajputana and parts of the United Provinces, and clear elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in the west and north Punjab and upper Sind, and drier in most of Baluchistan, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Hyderabad. Temperatures were above normal in the southeast United Provinces, the east Central Provinces and east Hyderabad, and below it in the Punjab and parts of Rajputana and Gujarat. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 117 degrees, at Jacobabad.

Rorecast.—Duststorms are likely to decrease in northwest India. Rainfall is likely to increase in Karana and the Konkan, and extend into the Bombay Deccan and the west Central Provinces.

Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.

Station.	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Ambala	0.28"
Lahore	0.81"
Deesa	9.90"
Rajkot	0.20"
Surat	0.65"
Bhavnagar	0.67"
Ahmedabad	0.56"
Khandwa	0.10"
Ratnagiri	0.07"
Marmugao	0.22"
Karwar	0.45"
Belgaum	0.04
Bangalore	0.02"
Mangalore	0.24"
Calicut	0.37"
Cochin	0.52"
Trivandrum	0.39"
Trichinopoly	0.04"
Madras	0.08"
Cuddapah	0.12"
Masulipatam	0.04"
Cocanada	1.87"
BOMBAY:—	
Colaba Observatory 0.39" 14.68", 9.62" above normal.)	
St. George's Hospital 0.40" 14.85"	
J. J. Hospital 0.43" 11.52/ /	
Maximum temperature 77 deg. 1 deg. above normal.	
Minimum temperature 77 deg. 1 deg. below normal.)	

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 4,900 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 5 hrs. 53 mts. this morning (I.S.T.).

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 13/6/1929:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 degree F.) at 8 a.m. 29.779 inches (.113 above normal)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. —.034

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.7 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.3

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.1 degrees (1.8 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.8 degrees (1.4 below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 208 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours. 40 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 5

Rainfall in 24 hours .39 inches

Total rainfall during the month 14.68 inches

Total rainfall during the year 15.37 inches

Weather Remarks.—Rain.

Earthquake:—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 4,900 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 5 hours 53 minutes this morning (I.S.T.)

INDIAN DAILY WEATHER REPORT

—:o:—

POONA, June 12.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours, Wednesday, the 12th of June 1929 giving data for the preceding 24 hours:

The break in the monsoon continues in the Peninsula and the central parts of the country. The Bay current has been active in Burma and has given further heavy rain in Assam. Duststorms continue to be widespread over northwest India and local rain has fallen along the western Himalayas. Temperature is high from the Punjab to Chota Nagpur

Forecast.—An extension of rainfall in Bengal and along the western Himalayas and recurrence of duststorms over northwest India.

Burma.—Information about Upper Burma is not available. In Lower Burma skies are heavily clouded and rainfall has been nearly general; the chief amounts are:—Tavoy 2.1", Akyab 1.6", Victoria Point 1.2" and Amherst and Gwa 0.7" each.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—There has been nearly general rain in Assam with a few falls in Bengal; the chief amounts are:—Cherrapunji 4.7", Sibsagar 3.7", Silchar 3.3," Gauhati 2.3", Jalpaiguri 2.1", Dhubri 1.8", Tejpur and Shillong 1.7" each, Dibrugarh 1.3" and Cox's Bazar 1.0". Skies are overcast in Assam, Bengal and east Bihar, and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess along the Chittagong coast and in central Assam and in defect in southwest Bengal, south Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were below normal in Assam, the deficiency in the former being 13 deg. The highest maximum temperature in the division was 109 deg. at Gaya.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the Kumaon hills; Mussooree reports 3.3". Muktesswar 0.5" and Chakrata 0.2". Skies are overcast in the Kumaon hills, lightly to moderately clouded in the Central Provinces, west Central India and the submontane districts of the United Provinces and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the Central Provinces and the United Provinces. Both maximum and minimum teperatures were above normal in the east United Provinces; the maximum alone was higher than usual in east Central India and the minimum alone in the west United Provinces. The highest maximum temperature in the division was 110 deg. at Allahabad, Cawnpore, Nowgong and Hoshangabad.

Northwest India.—There has been local rain in Kashmir and the Punjab hills; Simla reports 0.5". Sonamarg 0.4" and Gulmarg 0.2". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the extreme north of the division and lower Sind, lightly to moderately clouded in Gujarat and Raputana, and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in Kashmir and upper Sind, and in defect in the east and north Punjab and Baluchistan. Both maximum were minimum temperatures were below normal in west Rajputana; minimum temperature was, on the other hand, markedly above normal in the east and north Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province. The thermometer rose yesterday afternoon to 119 deg. at Jacobabad.

The Peninsula.—There has been nearly general rain in Malabar with a few falls in the Madras Coast North; the chief amounts are:—Calingapatam 0.6". Cochin 0.4" and Mangalore and Coonoor 0.3" each. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in the north of the division. Maximum temperature was above normal in Mysore. The highest maximum temperature in the division was 104 deg. at Madras, Nellore and Cocanada.

Special report of heavy rainfall.—June 10th and 12th, Rangamati (Chittagong) 5.3" and 21.1" respectively.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

—:o:—

Station.	Maximum Temperature past 24 hrs	Rainfall Past 24 hrs	Rainfall since 1st June 1929 to date
Rangoon ...	74	0.2	14.7
Calcutta ...	83	...	4.2
Patna ...	81	...	1.9
Allahabad ...	90	...	0.1
Cawnpore ...	95	...	0.6
Lucknow ...	95	...	0.8
Bareilly ...	88	...	2.1
Delhi ...	88	...	0
Peshawar ...	91	...	0
Hyderabad ...	84	...	0
Karachi ...	82	...	0
Jodhpur ...	100	...	0
Jaipur ...	102	...	0
Ajmer ...	97	...	0
Bhuj ...	94	...	0
Rajkot ...	100	0.1	0.1
Surat ...	93	...	0.3
Ahmedabad ...	105	...	0
Indore ...	97	...	0.5
Akola ...	101	...	1.8
Amraoti ...	101	...	0.5
Jubbulpore ...	99	...	0.9
Nagpur ...	101	...	3.4
Bombay ...	91	...	14.3
Ratnagiri ...	87	T	12.5
Malegaon ...	97	...	0.2
Ahmednagar ...	93	...	0.3
Poona ...	91	...	0.8
Sholapur ...	97	...	0.1
Bijapur ...	94	...	0.7
Belgaum ...	83	...	4.9
Aurangabad ...	96	...	0.4
Raichur ...	98	...	0.5
Hyderabad ...	98	...	0.1
Bangalore ...	90	...	0.7
Madura ...	101	...	0.1
Madras ...	104	...	0.1
Shillong ...	70	1.7	15.3
Cherrapunji ...	69	4.7	56.6
Simla ...	77	0.5	0.6
Mount Abu ...	82	...	0
Colombo ...	86	—	5.5

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BOMBAY FRIDAY JUNE 14 1929

CAPITAL-LABOUR TRIAL OF STRENGTH

BOMBAY TEXTILE PUZZLE

Earnest Search for Solution

SHERIFF'S MEETING: GOVERNOR TO INTERVENE

City Fathers' "No" to Shareholders

The mill strike situation was in no way better on Thursday than it was before and there are indications that it might grow worse if timely action was not taken by the Government. The Girni Kamgar Union propose to put up besides the present five grievances, the seventeen demands placed before the Fawcett Committee, before H. E. the Governor when he comes to Bombay shortly for the solution of the Labour trouble. The present five demands include the reinstatement of 6,000 dismissed men belonging to the mills of the Wadia group, the other being recognition of the Union Committees by the mill management and non-victimisation of the strikers etc. They now wish to add the seventeen demands which they framed after going to strike in April 1928. The Girni Kamgar Union have also strengthened the volunteer corps and have extended the hours of picketing as far as 1-30 p.m. instead of 11 a.m. 61 mills worked on Thursday Twenty mills remained entirely closed.

GOVERNOR ANXIOUS TO TO SETTLE DISPUTE

—:o:—

SHERIFF TO CALL PUBLIC MEETING

Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor of Bombay is expected to come down to Bombay very shortly and make earnest efforts to settle the Bombay Textile Dispute. It is believed that the Governor will persuade the parties namely, the Mill-owners and Labour leaders to refer the whole dispute to a Court of Enquiry which can be set up under the Trades Disputes Act.

SHERIFF'S PUBLIC MEETING.

Strenuous efforts to effect a compromise between Labour and Capital are still being carried on by various representative bodies. In this connection an informal meeting of the citizens was convened by Sir Reginald Spence, the Sheriff of Bombay in the Town Hall on Thursday. After some discussion it was decided that the Sheriff be requested to convene a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay to consider what steps should be taken to end the strike.

The Government it is understood will also be represented at the meeting and His Excellency will preside.

OWNERS CONFER WITH LEADING CITIZENS

—:o:—

EFFORTS AT FINDING WAY OUT OF IMPASSE

To give consideration to the mill strike situation the Bombay Millowners' Association invited quite a number of leading citizens of the city including the representatives of the Indian Merchants' Chamber who responded to the invitation and assembled at the Office of the Millowners' Association. The meeting was not open to the Press. The following report purports to be a summary of the proceedings:—

Mr. Mody dwelt at length on the origin of the mill strike and the methods by which it had maintained by the Red Fdag Union and the need of dealing with the Communist menace. He said it was absolutely impossible to reinstate the 6000 old workers of the Wadia Group of Mills, because to do so would be unfair to the present loyal workers of Wadia Mills. He thought it was the Communist means which was at the bottom of those demands, which was clear from the threatening leaflets emanating from the Union from time to time. He, therefore, requested those present to assist the Association in curbing the activities of the Girni Kamgar Union.

Discussion then ensued in the course of which Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah is reported to have questioned the Chairman how it was that at a given signal as many as a lakh of workers went on to a lightning strike. Why, he asked, could not the millowners influence their own workers?

Mr. Mody replied that the Bolshevik influence was at the bottom of the whole trouble.

Sir Chunilal Mehta and Mr. Winterbotham then suggested to the millowners to avail themselves of the Trade Disputes Act and refer the present dispute to the machinary provided by the Act.

The Chairman is understood to have replied that no useful purpose be served by referring the points in dispute to the Court of Inquiry or to the Court of Arbitration provided by the Trade Disputes Act.

Mr. Eastley then wanted to move a resolution asking Government to take stringent measures to curb the activities of the Red Flag Union.

Mr. Tairsee objected to it on the ground that they were not there to take action against the activities of the Union but only to consider the strike situation.

DEPUTOTION TO MILL-OWNERS

—:o:—

MOVE FOR PEACE IN INDUSTRY

The Secretary, the Mill-owners' Association, Bombay, sends us the following:—

On Friday the 7th June 1929, a Deputation from the Native Share & Stock Brokers' Association consisting of Messrs. Amratlal Kulidas Choonilal Devkaran, Jamnadas Morarjee K B Vakil, N V Khandawalla, Feroze Jehangir, Maneklal Premchand B A Billimoria and N M Dumasia waited on the Committe of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association to discuss the situation arising out of the prolongation of the strike, and to discuss ways and means of solving the situation.

The Deputation stated that public opinion generally was hardening in favour of the attitude adopted by the Millowners in their struggle with the Red Flag Union both before and during the progress of the strike It was suggested that neither side could afford to be obdurate, for if the strike lasted another 3 or 4 months the industry would find it difficult to recover, as the present strike had followed a prolonged spell of depression in the industry thereby virtually paralysing it.

ORDINANCE SUGGESTED.

An early settlement of the dispute "at any cost" was urged if other trades and industries were not to suffer an irreparable setback. As Labour had contributed in the past to bring prosperity to Bombay and to its premier industry, an earnest attempt should be made by the mills to explain the position to labour itself, and that there was a need for a more "Personal touch" with labour. The Deputation was of the opinion that measures to counteract picketing at or near chawls should be taken and if necessary an ordinance be passed declaring it to be illegal. It was suggested that as the present crisis threatened public safety, and that as there was reason to believe Communism was responsible for the trouble, a strong representation should be addressed to Government to counteract these Communist activities and end the strike by declaring it to be illegal. If necessary, a deputation of the Owners should wait on H. E. the Viceroy to emphasise the urgent need of granting protection to the industry.

The idea of a public meeting to thresh out the issues was also mooted.

MR. MODY'S REPLY.

Mr. H. P. Mody, the Chairman of the Mill-owners' Association, said:

The suggestions made by various members of the Deputation would receive the very careful consideration of the Committee of the Association.

The Association was fully aware of the dislocation caused to trade and industry, and the distress entailed by this strike, and if people imagined that the agents were prosperous people to whom it did not matter if the mills did not work for a year or two it would be an wholly unjust view to take of the Mill-owners' attitude. It had to be realised that this was not a dispute which could be ended "at any cost," as had been suggested. It was a struggle in which a vital principle was involved, viz., whether the industry was to be run by the Agents or whether its management was to be surrendered to a lot of irresponsible labour leaders with avowed Communistic principles.

The main demands of the Girni Kamgar Union were three:

1. Reinstatement in the Wadia Group, of those who went in a lightning strike and dismissal of those who had taken their place.
2. Liberty to collect Trade Union funds inside mills.
3. Continuance of the activities of "Mill Committees."

VITAL PRINCIPLE INVOLVED.

With regard to the first demand, a definite undertaking signed by Messrs. Alwe Dange and Kasle was given on 23-11-28 to the Agents of the Wadia Group to the effect that "No lightning strikes would take place, and that if there was any dispute, the points at issue were to be investigatted through the regular channels.

TRADE UNION FUNDS.

With regard to the second demand, namely, for liberty to collect Union Funds in the mill premises, such a practice did not exist anywhere, except perhaps in a few isolated instances and in any case it could not be permitted in Bombay, where half a dozen Trade Unions existed and where liberty to collect Trade Union Funds would often mean compelling the mill hands to become members of a particular Trade Union, and would destroy the voluntary character of Trade Unionism.

(Continued on page 5.)

The third demand is even more sinister. The Red Flag Union leaders claimed that they could appoint their members as "Mill Committees" to represent the interests of the workers in the mills. Such a practice could not be countenanced. It meant that, particular operatives would leave their own work go round the various departments and arrogate to themselves the functions of the management. I am told that even in Russia committees of this character are no longer permitted. In connection with both these demands it has to be remembered that they were not even placed before the Fawcett Inquiry Committee by the Union leaders, though every grievance and demand effecting the work people was brought up before the Committee. It goes to show the Union leaders were preparing a line of attack, which if allowed to succeed would destroy the whole work of the Fawcett Inquiry Committee and no organised industry could ever tolerate action of this character.

NO MORE CONLESSIONS.

These were the ostensible demands of the Red Flag Union, and the Deputation would see how impossible they were, and what the real motive behind them was. There could be no permanent peace in the industry if any concessions were made to these preposterous demands.

MR. MODY'S PESSIMISM.

What responsible bodies and individuals had to do, if they were satisfied as to the realities of the situation was to express their condemnation in unmeasured terms of the terrorist methods by which the strike has

(Continued on Page 7.)

Considerable excitement was caused in Kalbadevi on Wednesday. when the police raided the house of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj for Pandit Sunderlal's proscribed book. This snapshot shows C. I. D. officers searching the almirah for the book.

The police leaving the house of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj after a fruit less search which lasted for over two hours. "Chronicle" Photos.

DOMINION STATUS FOR INDIA

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Simon Report Forecast

NEHRU REPORT TO BE THE BASIS

LAHORE June 13.

The London correspondent of "Civil and Military Gazette" writes:

Now that this Report of the Simon Commission is to be presented to the Labour instead of to the Conservative Government, changes in its recommendations are more than likely. There is now every possibility that the Nehru Report will be taken as the basis for the development of India's constitution and it is believed the Commission will recommend the acceptance of Dominion Status with period proviso.—Free Press.

LORD PEEL TO VISIT INDIA

—:o:—

MOBILISING FORCES AGAINST INDIAN FREEDOM?

LONDON, June 12.

Lord Peel will be leaving for India in autumn to obtain few direct impressions prior to Simon Commission's report coming on for consideration.—Reuter.

Jingo Press on Increasing Eastern Danger

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LONDON, June 13.

The judgment of the sessions Judge in what is known as the Assembly Bomb case has provided another opportunity for the Press here to play the Communist stunt. The fact that the acused in the case in their statement made no reference to any adherence to communism as their political gospel has been carefully kept away from the British Press and the public and everywhere it has been taken for granted that the accused were, a limb of the general "communist conspiracy" wherewith India is supposed to be seething to-day.

SUPREME VALUE OR STEEL FRAME.

"The Daily Telegraph" editorially admonishes Pandit Motilal Nehru. States the paper: The Pandit's scornful allusions to the communist "conspiracy" as dream of harebrained youths cannot relieve him and his associates from the charge of playing into Moscow's hands.

"The Morning Post" draws the attention to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's evidence for defence and asserts: Indian politicians behave towards Indian communists in the same manner as do the British socialists. "The Post" adds: British lawyers and judges are handling the prosecution from which it is evident that most Indians, spite of eminent legal talents either care not or dare not mix themselves in this dangerous business. The paper concludes: Herein is demonstrated the supreme value of the Steel Frame in protecting India from relapsing into hideous revolutionary violence.

THE EASTERN DANGER.

"The Daily Mail" sounds note of warning against yielding to the communist demand as the sure result thereof would be anarchy, crime and ruthless bloodshed. The paper recalls how in 1924 when Mr. MacDonald was Premier, with his intimate knowledge of India, his Government agreed to special measures. The need for strong administration and determined front towards Moscow is greater today in the paper's opinion, than in 1924. Captain Wedgwood Benn is alike sensible and firm. The Eastern danger is increasing and would not do to pretend all is well there.—Free Press.

Ll. G. on Conspiracy to Suppress Liberalism

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LONDON, June 13.

Mr. Lloyd George, addressing the Liberal members of the House of Commons at the National Liberal Club, said that the Nation had declared by a majority of five-and-a half million votes that i thad no use for Socialism. The Tories and Socialists were conspiring to suppress Liberalism, but to use the Premier's elegant phrase, "we mean to stand no monkeying". Mr. Lloyd George claimed that the Nation had returned a mandate for Liberalism, and declared that the "Very hour the Ministry decides to become a Socialist Administration, its career ends."

The meeting unanimously elected Mr. Lloyd George as Chairman and Leader of the Party.—Reuter.

HIS ASSUMPTIONS.

Mr. Lloyd George assumed that the Government would immediately resume diplomatic relations with Russia, withdraw British troops from Rhinsland, adhere to optional clause for arbitration in certain cases and act upon United States' approaches in regard to naval disarmament so that agreement could be reached for substantial reduction of cruisers, and he hoped, total abolition of submarines.

The Liberals would heartily support Government if it tackled unemployment question boldly and wisely. He concluded with the statement that the Liberals meant to insist on a speedy electoral reform. Referring to what he described as the "Outstanding Parliamentary quality of the Liberal party," Mr. Lloyd George said that there had been only one defection (allusion was to Mr. Jowitt). He would not comment on it but would leave it to the "universal nausea felt and expressed in every circle." The meeting was notable for presence of Marquess of Crewe among the leaders.—Reuter.

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